

ACC summit next week in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Leaders of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) will meet in Egypt next week for a summit postponed from this week, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Tuesday. MENA quoted Egyptian Information Minister Safwat Sharif, who was in Baghdad late Tuesday on a visit with President Hosni Mubarak, as saying the leaders of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen would meet on May 18-19. The summit, originally due to start Wednesday in Alexandria, was postponed because of the death Friday of Iraqi Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah in a helicopter crash. Sharif said the prime ministers of the four countries would hold preparatory talks May 17.

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King, Mubarak discuss ACC issues, summit

By Rania Atalla
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Tuesday held talks believed to have centred on a proposed emergency Arab summit on the Palestinian peace strategy and issues related to the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) as well as bilateral relations.

The King and Mubarak, who held a two-hour closed meeting at Aqaba, were later joined by senior Jordanian and Egyptian officials. Discussions during the meeting dealt with the outcome of the two leaders' trips to the U.S. and the results of a visit by Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to Paris, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said.

King Hussein told the Associated Press in Aqaba that leaders of the ACC — which groups Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen — would "definitely meet before the extraordinary Arab summit," proposed to be held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca May 23-24.

ACC leaders scheduled to meet in the Egyptian port of Alexandria Wednesday but the meeting was postponed because of the sudden death of Iraqi

Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah in a helicopter crash last Saturday.

The King said Tuesday the final date for the ACC meeting would be decided following a visit by Mubarak to Baghdad. Mubarak left Aqaba for Baghdad Tuesday afternoon, and King Hussein said he planned to visit the Iraqi capital Wednesday.

"I think that the atmosphere, the developments and the important issues that the Arab leadership has to solve will lead to a successful summit, God willing," King Hussein told reporters. "We have a lot of things to discuss," he said.

Tuesday's meeting between the two leaders comes in the context of on-going consultations and coordination between Amman and Cairo on Arab issues and efforts to bring peace to the Middle East. Mubarak was in



His Majesty King Hussein with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak at Aqaba Tuesday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allani).

Amman April 12 following his visit to the U.S. and prior to King Hussein's trips to Paris and Washington later that week.

King Hussein said the Aqaba meeting gave the two leaders an opportunity to discuss results of his visits to the U.S. and France. The visits, the King said, complemented Mubarak's trip to the U.S.

King Hassan of Morocco said Monday that the emergency Arab summit would discuss the PLO's peace strategy. The summit is also expected to discuss the Lebanese conflict (See story below).

Jordan has been pushing for Egypt's readmittance into the Arab League. King Hussein said that none of the ACC member states will attend the Arab summit unless Egypt was invited.

Reuters quoted Arab diplomats in Amman as saying that

Egypt was certain to attend the summit, though it was not clear how its return to the Arab League would be arranged.

The Casablanca summit will be Egypt's first since its suspension from the Arab League in 1979 following its signing of the Camp David treaty with Israel.

Mubarak's political adviser, Osama Al Baz, who accompanied the Egyptian president to Aqaba, said he believed the Casablanca summit would give Arab heads of state "the opportunity to continue to limit the gaps between them and to reconcile the different disputing Arab parties."

"I think the atmosphere is clear now; the disputes are more limited and we can deal with it," Accompanying Mubarak on his visit was his wife Suzanne, Information Minister Safwat Al Sharif, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali, Minis-

ter of State for Military Production Jamal Al Sayed, Presidential Information Secretary Mustafa Al Faki and chief of the presidential court Zakariya Azmi in addition to Baz.

Meeting the president and his delegation upon their arrival were King Hussein, Her Majesty Queen Noor, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, His Royal Highness Prince Faisal, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Royal Court Chief Thoukan Al Hindawi, the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Amman.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein greeted Mubarak on his arrival in Baghdad. The Egyptian leader last visited Iraq in February for the ACC founding meeting.

Prime minister outlines programme on administration, civil service, elections

S. Arabia, Kuwait willing to help Jordan — Sharif Zaid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are among countries which have expressed favourable response and willingness to support and assist Jordan overcome its financial difficulties following His Majesty King Hussein's contacts with their leaders, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker said Tuesday.

Sharif Zaid told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that Jordan was confident that the Arab sister states would stand by Jordan and help it in this critical stage.

The government has already embarked on studying existing economic policies in Jordan with a view to laying down effective foundations to handle the economic adaptation stage at the national level and to study the side-effects of previous economic resolutions with a view to safeguarding the interests of various sectors of the



Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker

public, Sharif Zaid said.

He said that self-reliance, adjustment to the new circumstances and public awareness were three important elements on which the government would build in the future. "At

the same time we will look for help from brothers and cooperation from friends to assist us to overcome the present crucial economic circumstances," said Sharif Zaid, who took over as prime minister April 27.

The new government will implement the King's directives in a manner that would preserve national and public interest and pave the way for the implementation of the economic adaptation programme and reactivate the national economy so as to contain the effects of the current economic situation, he said.

One of the government's top priorities, he said, is preparing the country to hold a general election in a free and fair manner that would reflect the Kingdom's best image and its aspirations. This step, he said, requires finalisation of all matters

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. Jewish leader disagrees with Shamir

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top American Jewish leader said Tuesday that Palestinian participants in proposed Israeli elections should not be banned for advocating an independent state for their people.

"I would not think that advocating such a position would be a bar to being elected or engaged in the electoral process," Seymour Reich said at a breakfast meeting with reporters at the National Press Club.

Reich is head of the national B'nai B'rith organisation and chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Groups.

His comments came in reaction to an interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, published Tuesday by the Jerusalem Post, in which Shamir said that Palestinians who run in his proposed elections must agree that the occupied territories will not become an independent Palestinian nation.

Shamir told the newspaper the agreement would apply to an interim period of "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and to negotiations on the final status of the occupied territories.

"If elections are to be conducted they have to be conducted in a free atmosphere of speech, without threat of violence or intimidation. And I would think someone seeking office, running on a platform, can espouse any position that they want to including land for peace, including an independent Palestinian state. I don't see anything objectionable to that," Reich responded.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will seek backing for elections in the occupied territories during his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspaper reported Tuesday.

Baker and Shevardnadze are holding their first round of official talks Wednesday.

The Al Itihad daily quoted an unnamed U.S. official as saying Washington was seeking Moscow's help in persuading

1 million under curfew

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — About one million Palestinians remained under curfew Tuesday in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip while Palestinians staged a general strike as their uprising entered its 18th month.

The curfews covered the entire Gaza Strip with 750,000 residents and at least 250,000 Palestinians in 11 cities and refugee camps in the West Bank.

The Gaza Strip was also sealed shut for the duration of an Israeli "memorial" day and "independence" day Wednesday, making it the eighth time such a measure has been used in Gaza since the rebellion began.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin suggested in a newspaper interview published Tuesday that Israel was considering the use of harsher tactics to put down the uprising, without being specific.

"What I am going to propose, if I do, is not in the direction of killing, not tanks or air strikes, but more freedom for selective treatment, or selective punishment," Rabin told the Davar daily without elaborating.

The Maariv newspaper said the army was considering expelling more Palestinians. The occupation

army has expelled more than 40 Palestinians to Lebanon since January 1988.

Security forces clashed with Palestinians throwing stones and blocking a street in the West Bank village of Salfit, an army spokesman said. Three protesters, one of whom later died, were shot, he said.

Palestinians were barred from entering Israel for two days.

Shops in the West Bank and Gaza closed and public transport was halted in a general strike called by underground Palestinian leaders to mark 17 months since the uprising erupted Dec. 9, 1987.

Arabs in Masada village on the occupied Golan Heights burned an Israeli flag in a protest against Israeli rule, sources said. Israeli Radio said police arrested several suspected demonstrators.

Residents of Ofra settlement in the West Bank staged a demonstration in an Arab village Monday, blocking the road to protest against stone-throwing.

Israelis delay ambulances

A United Nations agency accused Israel Tuesday of hindering ambulances it sends to help Palestinians injured in the upris-

ing in the Gaza Strip.

The Vienna-based U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) said three people were shot dead and at least 339 injured in Gaza last Saturday, one of the bloodiest days since the uprising began.

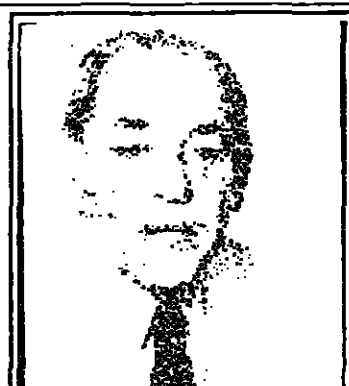
"UNRWA ambulances carrying injured persons were repeatedly stopped and searched by Israeli military in the Gaza Strip on 6 May," it said in a statement.

"The agency is gravely concerned by this interference with agency operations, especially on a day when UNRWA's emergency medical services were under extreme pressure dealing with an exceptionally high number of casualties," it added.

In the Nuseirat refugee camp two Palestinians were shot dead and 41 injured by live ammunition, and ambulances were held up while trying to evacuate the casualties, it said.

An UNRWA spokesman said a third person was shot dead in Rafah.

The 339 injured were confirmed cases admitted to UNRWA hospitals or clinics in the Gaza Strip, he said. Seventy-seven were victims of rubber bullets, 60 were beaten and the rest overcome by tear-gas.



King Hassan

May 23 summit proposed

RABAT (Agencies) — King Hassan II has proposed that an emergency Arab summit be held in Casablanca May 23-24, to be preceded by a meeting of Arab foreign ministers May 21, the Ministry of Information said in a statement.

The statement was issued late Monday following a meeting between the king and Arab diplomats accredited to Rabat. Hassan informed the ambassadors of the results of his consultations with other Arab leaders.

Topping the agenda of the summit will be the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) declaration of an independent Palestine and acceptance of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338.

The deteriorating situation in Lebanon will also be discussed at the summit, which sources said could mark the return of Egypt to the Arab League fold after a 10-year hiatus following the signing of the Camp David accords.

Arab League sources said the organisation's six-man committee that initiated the latest ceasefire in Lebanon will meet before the summit and prepare a report for the heads of state.

PLO postpones visit

A PLO delegation has postponed a trip to Syria due to take place this week, a PLO source said Tuesday.

"The delay is due to the heavy schedule of Palestinian leaders and the visit will take place soon," probably before the summit starting in Morocco May 23, the source said.

PLO launches drive to join U.N. organisations

PARIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), heightening its campaign for international recognition of Palestine as a state, applied to join the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Tuesday and said it would ask to join two other U.N. bodies.

The request follows the PLO's bid to join the World Health Organisation (WHO), which has sparked United States threats to cut off its substantial contributions if the PLO succeeds in joining the organisation.

Omar Massalha, PLO observer at the Paris-based UNESCO, said Arab states were studying ways of compensating for the U.S. threat.

He said the PLO planned to apply to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Rome and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Geneva.

"We will try to join FAO in September and the ILO some time soon," Massalha told Reuters.

An application request for the State of Palestine was entered on the UNESCO agenda by seven

states — Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal and North Yemen.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has also sent a letter to Director-General Federico Mayor formally requesting admission, Massalha said.

UNESCO-watchers said the application could count on Third World support and thus stood a fair chance of succeeding. The PLO's full membership could, however, jeopardise Mayor's attempts to reform the agency.

The United States and Britain quit the organisation in 1984 and 1985 respectively, complaining of mismanagement and misuse of funds. Since then the new director-general has been working hard to attract these two countries back as they used to pay almost one-third of UNESCO's funding.

"Since we're not members we obviously can't tell people what to vote. It's up to the UNESCO member-states to make up their own minds," said U.S. official observer Terry Miller.

"But I think it's clear that the admission of the PLO as a member would make it much more

difficult for the U.S. to consider rejoining the organisation," he told Reuters.

Earlier, Massalha said in a French radio interview that if the United States ceased its financial contribution to WHO then the PLO together with certain Arab states would seek ways to replace these funds.

"We think we can come up with the necessary sums so that the programmes of WHO in Africa especially and in the Third World will not be affected by American responsible in this area," Massalha said. "The United States does not have the right to resort to financial blackmail each time something does not please it."

Israeli officials said Tuesday they were pessimistic about chances of blocking the PLO from gaining full WHO membership.

"It doesn't look very good for us," a senior foreign ministry official said.

The 166-nation WHO assembly, meeting in Geneva, is due to vote Wednesday on the PLO application.

Shells hammer Beirut; Arabs plan new talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Scores of shells smashed into residential areas of Beirut Tuesday sending civilians and soldiers diving for cover.

Security sources said 25 shells exploded near the Defence Ministry of army commander Major-General Michel Aoun and the nearby presidential palace, landing at the rate of three a minute.

The crump of outgoing shells echoed across West Beirut, under the control of Syrian troops and their Lebanese allies.

The resumption of savage artillery duels caught many people in the open. Women and children cried openly. Men ran cursing, clutching bags of groceries. Several cars ran in to each other.

The fresh fighting between army troops loyal to Aoun and Syrian-backed militias shattered a six-hour lull.

Local radio stations broadcast appeals for blood donations.

The six-country Arab League committee that engineered a faltering ceasefire in Lebanon is preparing to reconvene following the outbreak of new shelling, its chairman said Tuesday.

"We are now preparing to call a meeting of the six-country ministerial committee to evaluate the situation in Lebanon," Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told reporters.

He said the committee was waiting for a report from two Arab League representatives now

on their way to Damascus before setting a place and a time for the meeting.

An Arab League spokesman in Tunis said the delegation was headed by Lakhdar Brahimi, representative of the Arab League secretary general for Lebanon.

He was accompanied by General Ali Al Moumen, a Kuwaiti who is commander of the Arab observer team, and Tunisian General Mustapha Darghouth, he said.

A high ranking Jordanian and a Sudanese officer will join the delegation in Damascus. Ahmad Abdul Aziz Al Jassem, representative of the Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, who will also meet the delegation during its stopover in Damascus.

The delegation, whose composition was decided during several Arab League meetings in Tunis, will make contacts with all parties involved in the Lebanese conflict.

Two hospitals, one in eastern sector of Beirut and the other in west Beirut, suffered direct hits in the overnight shelling.

Police said four people were killed, including two at west Beirut's Barbir hospital, and 22 wounded in the non-stop shelling.

After slackening into sporadic exchanges at daybreak, the shelling later intensified around Beirut's southern, eastern and northern suburbs, a police

spokesman said.

The latest casualties raised the overall toll to 320 people killed and 1,200 wounded since March 8, when the current round of fighting broke out.

The withering artillery barrage, one of the worst in Lebanon's 14 year civil war, engulfed Beirut, some 80 outlying towns and villages in the eastern Bekaa Valley.

Syrian checkpoints, prime targets for Aoun guns, were deserted Tuesday.

Military sources said Aoun's troops heavily shelled Syrian positions reported to have Soviet-made SAM-6 surface-to-air missiles near the village of Kafar Zabab in the Bekaa Valley, five kilometres from the Syrian border. There were no confirmed hits.

The eruption of fresh violence came while several fires raged unabated at hospitals, schools, universities and factories set alight in the previous barrage.

At least 100,000 of Beirut's 1.5 million residents have fled since the latest battles flared over Aoun's blockade of illegal militia-controlled ports.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has offered to help in any way he can to reestablish a ceasefire in Beirut, his spokeswoman said Monday.

Spokeswoman Nadia Younes said Perez de Cuellar was in touch with the Arab League committee that called for the truce.

Panama polls termed rigged; U.S. considering 'all options'

PANAMA (Agencies) — First official results of Panama's national elections, denounced by the opposition and U.S. observers as a fraud, show the pro-government coalition winning by a large margin, state television said Tuesday.

The results were announced a day after former U.S. President Jimmy Carter accused military strongman General Manuel Antonio Noriega of stealing the elections.

Unofficial exit polls by the Catholic church showed the opposition winning Sunday's elections by a three-to-one margin.

Returns from four of 40 election districts showed Noriega's presidential candidate, Carlos Duque, leading opposition candidate Guillermo Endara by 80,646 votes to 54,437.

The announcement came after Carter said Noriega's men were stealing the vote with counterfeit ballots. It also followed a street demonstration by more than 15,000 protesters Monday that was broken up by gunfire. Three people were wounded, one

seriously.

"I hope there will be a worldwide outcry against this dictator stealing the election from his own people," said Carter, who was part of an international observer group invited by the Panamanian government.

Voting ended late Sunday afternoon, but the government electoral tribunal received no votes to count until late Monday because of raids polling precincts by Noriega's troops, who scooped up ballot counts throughout the nation.

President George Bush is considering all options for responding to the rigged presidential elections in Panama, election observers said.

"He didn't leave anything out of the discussion, every conceivable range of options was discussed," said Congressman John Murtha, who headed the observer delegation.

Members of the observer team, which met with Bush at the White House Tuesday morning to give their recommendations, said they had witnessed widespread fraud in the balloting.

Their advice included the possibility of military action in the Central American nation, where the United States has military bases and a large troop presence.

"There's a lot more support for that option today than there was say six months or a year ago," said Sen. Connie Mack, another member of the observer team.

Observer team members said much would depend on the Panamanian people and how they react to official results from Sunday's balloting.

The first official results were issued more than 40 hours after the polls closed.

Both the government and opposition had earlier claimed victory in the elections, viewed as a plebiscite on army chief Noriega, Panama's effective ruler, who has resisted more than a year of U.S. attempts to oust him.

Violent clashes erupted in Panama City streets Monday after riot police halted a march by thousands of opposition supporters demanding the government recognise what they saw as their victory.

Number of uprising casualties — confusing but rising

By Eileen Alt Powell
The Associated Press

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip — Dr. Habis Wahadi and other emergency-room staff at Ahli Arab Hospital said they treated 35 Palestinians for gunshot wounds from confrontations with Israeli troops in the Gaza Strip one day last month.

But when Wahadi watched television that night, Israeli news reports quoted the army as saying just 20 people were wounded in clashes both in Gaza and the occupied West Bank.

"It obviously doesn't compute," Wahadi said, looking at the hospital's log book. "And the difference seems to be getting bigger every day." Depending on who is asked, 352, 423 or 456 Palestinians died from the start of the uprising through April. Injury figures ranged from 5,667 to nearly 25,000.

Much of the difference can be traced to how various groups determine who is a casualty. In addition, the Israeli army blames some of the discrepancy on difficulties in gathering data, especially on days when casualties occur in far-flung rural villages.

But military officials also charge that Arab-run hospitals and human-rights groups have begun exaggerating figures to try to retain world interest as the uprising drags into its 18th month.

The latest example of a wide discrepancy came last Saturday, when J.N. officials reported 158 people wounded by Israeli army gunfire in widespread clashes in the Gaza Strip and three deaths. The army said 77 were wounded and two killed.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) which supervises aid for Palestinian refugees, said casualties reached a record 405 Gaza residents wounded by Israeli gunfire in April, 11 of whom died. The previous monthly high was 248 in January.

In contrast, the army's statistics for April, available only for the first 27 days, show just 198 Gazans wounded.

"I won't deny that there is some misreporting," said a U.N. medical officer who asked that his name not be used.

On one issue there is no disagreement: many of the wounded Palestinians are giving false names to hospitals.

One Gaza youth, who admitted falsifying his name when he sought treatment for a bullet in the leg, said he feared arrest.

"Look, if you give my real name (to the hospital), they'll report it to the army," he said on condition of anonymity. "The army will come looking for me because they figure if I've been shot, I was throwing stones. I don't intend to go to jail."

The false reporting of names prompted the army's regional commander, Yitzhak Mordechai, to suggest Arab doctors were padding hospital records with names drawn at random from telephone books.

"It just isn't true," Wahadi said. "A gunshot wound is a gunshot wound, whether the boy gives his name as Mohammad or Khaled."

A colleague, who asked that his name not be used, said fear of arrest actually led to under-reporting of Palestinian casualties.

"We know of some shebab (youths) who go quietly to local doctors rather than risk registering at hospitals," he said.

The biggest statistical problems stem from disagreement over who to count in fatality tolls and what constitutes a wounded person.

The army counts only deaths it can confirm were caused by military gunfire, beatings or other actions. Its total through April 27 was 352 Palestinians killed.

But the Jerusalem-based Israeli Information Centre for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories counts 423 Palestinians dead through April.

The group, set up by liberal Israelis to monitor the uprising, includes death reports from hospitals that the army says it cannot confirm because bodies were taken for burial before autopsy. It also includes 18 killings blamed on Israeli settlers. But, like the army, it excluded killings of Palestinians suspected of collaborating with Israel.

The Associated Press' count was 456 at the end of April, including 42 collaborators and the deaths caused by Israeli settlers.

The disparity in injury tallies is even greater. The army, which only counts those Palestinians who require hospitalisation as a result of army action, says a total of 5,667 Palestinians were wounded in the past 17 months.

UNRWA uses a broader definition that includes all people who seek medical treatment, including out-patient care for tear-gas inhalation or first aid for bruises from beatings or rubber bullets. It says nearly 25,000 Palestinians were injured through April 15, including 4,582 wounded by gunfire.



A Jewish settler brandishes a machinegun against Palestinian protesters. At least 18 Palestinians have been killed by settlers in the 18-month-old uprising.



Mauritanian families airlifted from Dakar to escape rioting take temporary shelter at the Olympic Stadium in Nouakchott.

Mauritania-Senegal war of words flares; Mitterrand steps in

DAKAR (Agencies) — Senegal and Mauritania, at odds since last month's bloody ethnic riots, have intensified their war of words and France stepped in to cool tensions between two of the world's poorest nations.

Senegal, incensed by Mauritania's charge that it was to blame for the riots which killed hundreds of people, accused its neighbour Monday of virtually declaring war.

"Speaking as an ordinary citizen, I would describe (Mauritanian) President Mohamed Maouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya's accusations as in effect a declaration of war," a close aide to Senegal's President Abdou Diouf said on Dakar state radio. The Senegalese leader has made no direct comment.

In a speech Sunday night, Taya denied eyewitness reports of widespread killings in Mauritania. He accused Senegalese security forces of turning a blind eye when Mauritians and their property were attacked.

The flare-up was caused by a border incident April 9 when grazing rights in which two Senegalese farmers were killed.

French Socialist President Francois Mitterrand, anxious to soothe passions in the region ahead of a French-speaking conference due in a fortnight in Senegal, sent his son and chief adviser for African affairs to both capitals.

France is very saddened by the sufferings endured in these two nations. We are anxious to see peace return in your hearts and in your lives," he told reporters after talks with Diouf.

French diplomats in Dakar said France's move was carefully timed to maintain a delicate balance between its two west African allies and former colonies.

Senegal's private and state media unanimously condemned Taya's speech. Opposition leaders were given generous access to radio and television to air their views in a rare display of national unity.

The official news agency APs accused Mauritanian security forces of collusion with riots which it said led to "a premeditated slaughter of Senegalese."

Analysts and diplomats said Senegalese media attacks on Taya could rekindle anti-Mauritanian feelings and lead to more violence.

Information Minister Robert Sagna urged Senegal's eight million people to stay calm. "We have no need for revenge or hatred but only for peace," he said Monday.

Senegalese military sources said up to 31,000 Mauritians have been flown home in a week-long international airlift. About 45,000 people, most of them Senegalese, were repatriated by plane from Mauritania.

Thousands of others were believed to have crossed the border by road across the River Senegal. The size of the Mauritanian community in Senegal before the turmoil was estimated at 300,000, most of them bush traders.

Taya, in his Sunday address, said the April 9 incident was not the real cause of the strife, but only a pretext.

He called for compensation to Mauritians whose shops were looted and sacked in Senegal and the return of money he said Senegalese authorities confiscated before expelling them.

The speech was viewed as a response to a televised address a week earlier by Diouf.

Diouf had denounced the "inhuman and degrading treatment" of Senegalese in Mauritania and accused the Nouakchott government of being behind the violence.

Taya said: "The government statement and the statement of the Senegalese president gave the impression of an instigation to carry out more of these acts."

Palestinian state would face many challenges, experts say

By Rosaline Mandine
USIA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Palestinian uprising has proven a challenge not only to Israel, but to the Palestinians themselves as they seek to translate their resistance into an independent state, said the closing speaker at a two-day symposium sponsored by Georgetown University's Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies in Washington.

The Palestinians must harness the energy of the intifada and "compel it into a coherent programme," said Dr. Edward Said of Columbia University, during his closing address Monday to the symposium "The Palestinians: New Directions."

Said characterised the intifada as a "self-teaching apparatus." The intifada is "a constant educational effort" away from the dependency on the Israeli system," he stated.

Said's address followed a panel of experts who discussed the future of any possible Palestinian state. The experts agreed that the intifada had brought about a sense of euphoria and a shared awareness of the challenges along the road to creating an independent state.

The experts said that any obstacles that may surface were not reasons to dismiss the right of a Palestinian state to exist. Stressing this point, George Abed, director of the Welfare Association in Geneva, said that "a Palestinian state does not require confirmation by arguments of economic viability...the arguments about economic viability are strictly those of practical matters on how best to make use of independence and not about the fundamental right of Palestinians to independence."

The experts outlined the political, economic and strategic challenges facing a Palestinian state

and offered ideas on the future structure of such a state.

Laurie Brand, a research fellow at the Institute for Palestine Studies, stated that a democratic Palestinian state has a good chance of flourishing despite the many domestic and regional challenges it will face. Among the factors that bode well for the future of an independent state are: the experience gained from the intifada, the high level of education of Palestinians, an active Palestinian press and the existence of Palestinian human rights organisations, she said.

The intifada and the gradual transformation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from a revolutionary organisation into a bureaucracy are also playing a part in the future structure of any such state, according to Brand.

Leadership

The top leadership of any future state would most likely be drawn from the current leadership of the PLO, while the next level will be the younger generation of Palestinians who live in the territories, she said. PLO factions will convert into political parties, with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's wing, Fatah, having the widest support, Brand said. The Palestine National Council has pledged its commitment to parliamentary democracy and a draft constitution will be ready sometime this summer, she added.

The most critical period for such a new state would be the reabsorption of refugees, said Brand. There should be a high priority to civil stability during this period, she added.

Tackling the economic obstacles facing such a state will be a priority for the Palestinian leadership, George Abed said. The new leadership must devise a development programme that

will reorient and restructure the economy, absorb the substantial number of returning refugees, and lay the foundation for sustainable growth over the long-term, he said. The Palestinian economy faces obstacles such as a declining public infrastructure, a stagnated industrial sector, water shortages in Gaza, and a decline of highly skilled workers in the territories, according to Abed. The leadership must concentrate initially on physical infrastructure and manpower development, he said.

Population factors

Housing requirements for the incoming refugees may prove "the most daunting challenge," he added. In addition to the 340,000 Palestinians living in refugee camps, Abed estimated that up to 700,000 Palestinians will return in the first two to three years. The population in such a Palestinian state could reach 3.2 million by the year 2000, he added.

Despite these challenges, a Palestinian state could be economically viable, Abed stated. An independent state can proceed on a course of sustained economic growth, provided it is given the "political underpinnings of independence and reinforced by sufficient natural and human resources," he said.

Valerie Yorke, a freelance writer and broadcaster on Middle East issues, discussed strategic challenges facing a state. A top challenge for the Palestinian leadership is convincing Israel that an independent Palestinian state does not pose a strategic threat to its security, according to Yorke. She said that a full-fledged army in a Palestinian state "doesn't make sense" and that a strong internal military force is all that is needed.

Premier outlines programme

Continued from page 1 related to the preparation of voter lists in all regions.

"We are looking forward with confidence and optimism towards the new parliament, which would shoulder the responsibility on behalf of the Jordanian people and work side by side with the government to implement policies and steps that would safeguard national interests and help our country and our citizens to overcome the critical circumstances and lead the way towards the future with firmness and greater confidence," Sharif Zaid said.

Sharif Zaid said the government would also implement the King's directives on restructuring of public administration in Jordan with a view to introducing reform that would help the country cope with the requirements of social development. Public administration should be reformed to cope with economic and social development in the Kingdom and this step entails the development of laws to adapt them to realities and the choice of qualified personnel with a view to placing the right man in the right position, Sharif Zaid said.

He said an integrated programme on administrative development which was prepared by the Civil Service Commission in cooperation with a United Nations team of experts would soon be presented to the Council of Ministers.

The prime minister said civil service should be promoted and developed in form and content so as to present the best possible service to the public and to facilitate matters for them by cutting down on unjustified procedures.

This step, he said, requires opening the doors for all citizens to accept and discuss different views in a show of mutual respect and in a manner characterised with responsibility and integrity.

The prime minister warned the public against giving attention to fabrications by "the enemy, who is intent on exploiting the present situation by spreading rumours designed to create confusion and shake confidence and harm national unity or cast doubt on the country's potentials and its sound course of action."

He said that the people's awareness and the government's keenness on conveying to the public all the facts, together with its determination to implement the King's directives and the people's total support for their leader, constitute a true guarantee towards tidying the country over its present difficulties and moving towards further progress.

Jewish leader disagrees

Continued from page 1 the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Syria to accept the election plan.

The Soviet Union already has rejected the plan.

In its Washington-based dispatch, Al Itihad said Baker would outline the plan in Moscow. It provides:

— For easing tension in the occupied territories and creating an appropriate atmosphere for elections.

— That political dialogue replace violence.

— That elections be only the first stage in a comprehensive plan.

— For the release of political prisoners from Israeli jails.

— For free elections without interference by the occupation authorities.

— That a transitional period of several years should precede negotiations.

Afghan army increases use of long-range missiles against rebels

KABUL (R) — The Afghan army has resorted to increased use of Soviet-supplied long-range missiles in an apparent bid to thwart Mujahideen plans for new offensives against major cities near the Pakistani border.

Military units in Kabul have fired volleys of missiles at rebel positions in the past two days, sending shock-waves through the capital and shattering the morning peace.

The missiles with a range of 380 kilometres are usually fired at dawn, trailing a blazing path over the Afghan capital as they travel south towards the provinces of Nangarhar, Paktia, Kandahar and Gazni.

The government says the missiles, flown in on Soviet transport planes, have played a major role in destroying Mujahideen concentrations, supplies and defence lines.

At least one of the missiles overshoot rebel positions in Afghanistan and landed in Pakistan territory, causing widespread damage last month.

The missiles combined with air strikes have proved the most effective weapon against Mujahideen forces who launched an offensive against the eastern city

of Jalalabad in March with the aim of capturing it as a base for a rival government.

The offensive failed but the Mujahideen have spoken of plans for a new offensive to break the will of government troops defending vulnerable cities near the Pakistani border.

The government has responded by reinforcing the Jalalabad garrison and maintains it has the power to smash any new push by the Western-backed rebels.

A government spokesman said the rebels had launched a new attack on Jalalabad Friday, but the army had pushed them back and in some areas made gains.

The spokesman said government troops were conducting mopping up operations around Jalalabad after capturing a number of Mujahideen posts.

The government has capitalised on the Mujahideen failure to capture any significant military objective since the last Soviet troops left Afghanistan Feb. 15. It has launched a campaign to divide the opposition and portray the rebel leaders as warmongers.

The pro-Soviet government of President Najibullah, saying there is no military solution to the 10-year-old Afghan war, has

offered to share power in a coalition government and even said it is ready to step down if that would ensure peace in the impoverished country.

The government, however, has said the opposition must treat the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) as an equal partner in any negotiations.

Najibullah said at the weekend that a large number of Mujahideen commanders operating inside Afghanistan had contacted the government, offering to join the national reconciliation programme announced last year.

Under the programme Mujahideen field commanders would be allowed to keep their arms and administer areas under their control, provided they stopped fighting.

Najibullah often refers to rebel commanders inside Afghanistan as "my dear brothers" while condemning their mentors based in Pakistan as puppets of foreign powers bent on destroying Afghanistan.

The divided Mujahideen alliance has spurned all peace talks with Najibullah and pledged to fight on until the establishment of an Islamic republic.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 731111-14	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	..... Ertan
15:45	..... Programme review
17:15	..... Children's programmes
17:30	..... Programme on plants
18:00	..... Out of World
18:05	..... News summary in Arabic
18:15	..... Cairo News Message
18:30	..... Arabic series
18:45	..... Local programme
19:00	..... Common mistakes
19:30	..... Programme review
20:00	..... News in Arabic
20:30	..... Arabic series
21:30	..... Programme review
22:00	..... Wrestling
22:30	..... News summary in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
15:30	..... Documentary
19:00	..... News in French
19:15	..... Around the Jordan
19:30	..... News in Hebrew
20:00	..... News in Arabic
20:30	..... Life with Lucy
21:10	..... Documentary
22:00	..... News in English
22:30	..... My Favourite Sun
PRAYER TIMES	
04:10	..... Sunrise
05:30	..... Sunrise
12:32	..... Dhuhr
16:12	..... Asr

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
19:26	..... Maghreb
20:53	..... Isha
CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Sweifeth, Tel. 810741	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 617441	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terrazas Church Tel. 622304	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Anglican Church Tel. 625393, Tel. 628543	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 713331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
Rainbow Congregation Tel. 822055	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS	
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Abdul Rahim Ahmad	744685
Dr. Abdul Qader Al Hala	890046
Dr. Ab Asad	897919
Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad	866070
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	670755
Naroukh pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
altitudes. Winds will be northwesterly strong freshening at times and causing dust in the southern and eastern areas. In Aqaba, it will be dusty with northerly fresh winds and wavy sea.	
Amman	Min./max. temp. 9/31
Aqaba	15/29
Deserts	10/25
Jordan Valley	13/29
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 34, Aqaba 29. Humidity readings: Amman 15 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.	
SHIMSEAN PHARMACY	
IRBID:	
Dr. Amin Abu 'Idah	(—)
Al Shara' pharmacy	(985238)
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	
Rescue	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	(92) 621111, 677777
Fire Brigade	623000/93
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	636300/91
Public Security Department	845845
Police Complaints	656000 / 685111
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897467
Complaints	891611
Amman Municipality	767111
Telephone Information (directory assistance)	12
Overseas Calls	674155
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	625101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680101
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	
Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	08-52301
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-52301
HOSPITALS	
AMMAN:	
Hussein Medical Centre	813813, 332
Khalidi Maternity, J. Ann.	642301/6
Al-Khalidi Maternity, J. Ann.	642441/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Malkha, J. Amman	636140
Shimsean Hospital	669111
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musharraf Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali	666177/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali	661046/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	777013/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/2
Army, Malkha	891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital	012340/50
Amal Hospital	674155
ZARQA:	
Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(0198)3323
Zarqa National Hospital	(0199)1071
Ibn Sina Hospital	(0199)6732
FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (019)52101, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
10:10	..... Damascus (RJ)
10:30	..... Aqaba (RJ)
10:45	..... Cairo (RJ)
11:00	..... Dhuhran, Kuwait (RJ)
11:15	..... Larissa (RJ)
12:30	..... Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)
13:00	..... Riyadh (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
07:55	..... Aqaba (RJ)
11:05	..... Redgrade, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:50	..... Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
13:00	..... Geneva, London (RJ)
20:15	..... Calcutta (RJ)
20:45	..... Kuwait, Dhuhran (RJ)
21:10	..... Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:15	..... Baghdad (RJ)
21:30	..... Jeddah (RJ)
21:35	..... Cairo (RJ)
21:50	..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:00	..... Damascus (RJ)
23:00	..... Bangkok (RJ)
Other Flights (Terminal 2)	
06:30	..... Cairo, London (BA)
06:35	..... Larnaca, Zanzibar (

Al Al Bayt conference set for June 19

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Academy for Islamic Civilian Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation) holds its 7th general conference in Amman on June 19, with 120 scholars from various parts of the world attending, according to the foundation President Nasruddin Al Assad.

In a statement to the Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab, Assad has said that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will take part in the conference, which will be attended by orientalists, well-known for their integrity and objectivity in research, in addition to scholars from Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Yemen Arab Republic, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, United Arab Emirates, Pakistan, India, Turkey, Iran, Brunei, Malaysia, Soviet Union, France, West Germany, Luxembourg, United States, Senegal, Libya, China, Taiwan, Austria and Cyprus.

The conference forms the framework for a symposium entitled "Knowledge and civilisation," and another symposium on Prophet Mohammad's deeds and

sayings (hadith) and the hadith's role in promoting knowledge and building civilisation. The symposium focuses on three aspects: Collecting data about all conferences and symposiums held to study Prophet Mohammad's Sunna and identifying the studies and research carried out on this subject so as not to replicate them. Such studies and research will be subject to deliberate study, analysis and evaluation.

The second aspect deals with the efforts currently underway to collect the hadith and using the computer for compiling and classifying it, and then studying, analysing and evaluating it. The third aspect tackles the hadith as a source of information, legislation and as advocacy tool. It also addresses the relation between Koran and Sunna and outlines the various kinds and categories of Sunna, in accordance with its accuracy and strength, in addition to inference rules and inference controls.

The conference will also discuss the role of Sunna in shaping the Islamic personality and preparing it to cope with modern challenges.

QAF to organise drama seminar

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QAF) will organise a three-day training seminar on drama in education by the end of May, according to a QAF spokesperson Tuesday.

He said that a group of experts from Jordan and Arab and foreign countries will take part in the seminar. They represent various educational organisations.

A total of six working papers dealing with effects of drama and theatre on children, puppet shows and other related topics will be reviewed.

Patrick Retsell, a British expert taking part in the seminar will review his country's experiment in this form of education and will put up a demonstration with a class of children. The seminar, according to the spokesperson, is part of QAF's programme to upgrade teachers' knowledge, enrich educationalists' information and help improve the quality of teaching for young children.

The QAF's programme entails training courses for the develop-

ment of the efficiency of people working for welfare associations and is aimed largely at training kindergarten and children clubs teachers that belong to welfare organisations in the various governorates of the Kingdom.

The training programme benefits teachers who earlier attended courses or new teachers in the field.

The training of teachers programme is one of numerous activities carried out by the QAF's teams around the country. Other activities include launching projects like the establishment of centres for social services of which several already exist in a number of areas, support for private voluntary organisations, rural development, and the rehabilitation of handicapped children.

The rural development programme entails efforts to support development of remote villages and rural areas of Jordan and ways to motivate local inhabitants to engage in productive activities in their local communities.

Horse owners compete at Petra

AMMAN (J.T.) — In an attempt to encourage horse owners to take pride in their animals and look after them properly, the Princess Alia Veterinary Clinic at Petra is organising a competition for the best kept and best turned out tourist horse Thursday May 11.

Judging the competition will be Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein, patron of the Brooke Hospital of which the Princess Alia Clinic is an affiliate. According to Chris Larter, representative of the Brooke Hospital in Jordan, prizes will include saddles, bridles and cash, and all participants will receive a rosette.

The competition will be held at 1.00 noon at the clinic, across the wadi, left of the track which leads to the site, opposite the government resthouse.

Flying in from England to attend the competition will be Richard Cearight, the organising secretary of the competition and the grandchild of lady Brooke, the founder of the Brooke Hospital. He will be accompanied by his father, Major Philip Cearight, chairman of the Brooke Hospital.

Walk-race set for Friday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Amateur Athletics Federation will hold a walk-race on Friday, May 12, in Amman. A federation spokesman said that preparations for the event have now been

completed and that men and women of all ages will have the opportunity to participate in the walk with no fees. At the end of the race awards will be presented to the winners.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

BAKKOUSH MEETS ENVOY: Tunisian Prime Minister Hadi Bakkoush Tuesday received Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia Talal Ata'an Al Hussein, who conveyed to him the greetings of Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, and discussed with him a number of issues of mutual interest. Bakkoush requested Hassan to convey his best wishes and greetings to Sharif Zaid and voiced his country's keen interest in developing and further enhancing bilateral relations. (Petra)

CULTURAL LINKS: The director of the Music Art Department and the Iraqi Ministry of Culture and Information technical adviser Munir Bashir, arrived in Amman Tuesday on a several-day visit to Jordan for talks with Jordanian officials on scopes of cooperation in cultural festivals, particularly the Babylon and Jerash festivals. Bashir will also hold talks with officials from Noor Al Hussein Foundation on cooperation in the field of music between Jordan and Iraq. (Petra)

TRUSTEE: The board of trustees of the Saddam Islamic Sciences University of Iraq has elected Sheikh Mohammad Shaqra from Jordan to serve as member of the board. Shaqra is director of the Zakat (alms for the poor) Fund (Petra).

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- A plastic art exhibition by Mohammad Bolis and Munira Tamsiyeh at the Housing Gallery.
- The May art exhibition at Al Wasiti Art Gallery, Plaza Hotel.
- An art exhibition by Helen Grant at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.

FILM

- A British film entitled "Far From the Madding Crowd" at the British Council — 6:00 p.m.

King cables Husak, receives Saddam's reply cable

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on the anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation day.

In his cable the King wished the president continued health and happiness and the Czechoslovak people further progress and prosperity.

On Monday evening the King received a cable from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in reply to

the King's cable of condolences on the death of Iraqi Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah in a helicopter crash last Friday.

The president voiced Iraq's appreciation of the King's sympathy over the death of the late Khairallah who he said had assumed a distinguished position in the ranks of the Iraqi armed forces that defended Arab soil.

New media campaign begins today

Breast feeding: Stepping forward by stepping back

By Mariam Shahin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Recent international studies indicate that breastfeeding, has reemerged as a widely accepted practice in many parts of the world, including Jordan, and many developed countries where cosmic considerations used to be stumbling block in the process of offering the baby the best natural care.

Over 90 per cent of Jordanian women are aware of the benefits in breastfeeding but their practices do not conform with the awareness, according to studies conducted by the Health Communication for Child Survival Project. (Healthcom), a Noor Al Hussein Foundation project in the field of maternal and child health care in the Kingdom.

Precisely for this reason, a national campaign gets under way Wednesday with the aim of encouraging mothers to breastfeed their babies more effectively and efficiently. The mediums of the campaign, organised by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation, include the audio-visual media, design radio and print messages.

In a preview of the campaign material presented last week, the foundation screened nine short films. The audience included journalists, Health Ministry officials, NHF staff and other concerned individuals as well as those who participated in the making and launching of the campaign.

Addressing the gathering, Inam Al Mufri, Director of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation who deputised for Her Majesty Queen Noor, emphasised the role of the media in health awareness campaigns and paid tribute to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) in Washington D.C. as well as Jordan's Ministry of Health, Jordan Television and Arab Telemedia Services for contributing to the foundation's project.

Dr. Sima Bahous, a communications expert and director

of the project, explained that Healthcom's aim was to increase the impact of Jordan's child survival programmes through improved communication.

Primary attention is given to promoting effective breastfeeding practices and birth spacing. The promotional films and radio advertisements, which will be presented on Jordanian television and radio at regular intervals as of today, will stress three practices closely linked to successful breastfeeding: the initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, the delay of all supplements until four to six months and the frequent and intensive suckling to increase the mothers production of milk.

These practices are also closely related to ammenorrhoea and contraceptive protection for the nursing mother.

Dr. Bahous pointed out that these points were seen as primary since the Healthcom studies indicated that:

— Almost 75 per cent of Jordanian infants were given supplements to mother's milk before they were breastfed.

— 28 per cent of mothers delay breastfeeding until after the second day.

— 43 per cent of Jordanian infants are given supplements other than breast milk during the first four months.

These practices are not compatible with proper breastfeeding childcare, particularly that improper breastfeeding deprives the baby of the special benefits of colostrum contained in mother's milk.

Dr. Bahous, along with Dr. Ayman Abu Laban, the project's evaluation specialist, outlined the aim of the campaign. "The main aim is to assist Jordanian women to breastfeed effectively; to maintain an adequate supply of breast-milk; and to ensure that the infant receives all the benefits of breastfeeding, including optimum nutrition and protection from disease."

The nine television advertisements, which range in length from 30 seconds to one minute,

were produced by the Arab Telemedia Services and directed by Jordan's Sawan Darwaze. A specialised Egyptian team of technical advisors from the Centre for Development Communications in Egypt provided technical assistance. They have produced nine films in the health communications previously.

The messages that the films and parallel radio programmes, radio advertisements carry are simple:

— Begin breastfeeding within the first six hours after birth.

— Avoid all liquids other than breastmilk, including glucose water and teas, in the period immediately after birth.

— Take advantage of the availability of colostrum at birth by ensuring that the mother gives the colostrum to the infant immediately after birth.

— Breastfeeding in response to the demand of the infant rather than following a predetermined schedule.

— Delaying all supplements, including milk products and juices, during the first six months of the infant's life.

— Developing the skills and knowledge mothers need to increase their milk production to meet their infant's nutritional needs.

— Increasing rest, liquids and nutrition for breastfeeding mothers to support successful breastfeeding.

Encouraging correct weaning practices, including avoidance of abrupt or sudden weaning, which can have negative physical and emotional effect on the child, delaying complete weaning for up to two years.

Minister of Health Dr. Zuhair Mahas, who chaired the preview, indicated in his closing statements, that the practices Healthcom advocates in Jordan are seen as priority recommendations for maternal child health care in Jordan.

The Healthcom project's implementation has been made possible through the collaboration of the Ministry of Health, the USAID and the AED.



First Jordanian expatriates conference held in 1985 (file photo)

Ministry prepares for expatriates conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Committees set up by the Ministry of Labour and the question of accepting expatriates' children in Jordanian universities and allowing expatriates to set up a private university in the Kingdom, according to the report. It said that the chance for establishing the private university was offered in a 1989 law on private universities in the Kingdom.

Last month, the projected private university's coordinator Seif Al Ramahi said that Jordanian expatriates working in the Gulf countries raised 40 per cent of the total capital needed for the university which would be established in the outskirts of Amman.

Ramahi said that so far JD 4 million have been raised out of a total capital of JD 10 million and that funds have been deposited at the banks pending approval by the expatriates at their coming meeting.

Earlier expatriates conferences in Amman decided on a number of measures that would ensure better and stronger relations between the expatriates and their home country. The establishment of the private university to be known as the University of Applied Sciences was one of the various decisions.

Fire destroys 5 stores in Abdali

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Civil Defence and Public Security Departments Tuesday embarked on investigations into the cause of a huge fire that engulfed five stores at Abdali district in Amman resulting in heavy material losses.

The fire which took two hours to put out completely destroyed stores owned by the Jordan Express Company situated next to Ministry of Agriculture's stores in the same district, according to press reports.

Civil Defence Department (CDD) officials said that no one had reported the fire or asked for CDD fire engines to put it out, but that CDD men had spotted heavy smoke over the Abdali district and sent in fire engines to check and deal with any fire that could have caused it. Finding that the fire had spread rapidly, requiring a bigger force of fire fighters, the CDD soon ordered further reinforcements which succeeded in containing the fire that broke out at dusk, the officials said.

They said that the flames which totally burned down the contents of the five stores, rose sometimes to 40 metres high. The stores contained machinery, furniture, wooden boards and a pick-up truck among other things, all of which were burnt beyond recognition, according to the officials.

They said that the cause of the fire was not immediately known although they suspected the presence of flammable materials and oils and plastic products at the time of the fire which helped fuel the flames.

According to these officials, additional precautions were taken to prevent the fire from spreading to the Ministry of Agriculture's neighbouring nine stores which also contained huge amounts of veterinary medicine, and other materials. They said

that 20 fire engines were used to fight the fire.

The CDD was also involved in the past few days of the Eid Al Fitr holiday in a number of rescue and first aid operations in the country. The CDD report said that 20 vehicles were involved in road accidents and 25 fires broke out in a number of places for which fire engines were called out to offer help. The fires occurred in homes and farms causing material damage and some injuries, the report said.

A report in the local press Tuesday said that although no major accidents or incidents were reported in the past holiday, a total of 5,000 people called at health centres and hospitals around the country seeking medical treatment for food poisoning, injuries as a result of falls and road accidents, burns and fights.

THE GENERAL UNION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES - JORDAN

UNION OF VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES - AMMAN & MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY

Take the pleasure of announcing the Music and Songs Show performed by "BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY SINGERS" At the Palace of Culture/Al-Hussein Sports City at 8:00 p.m. May 13, 14, 15.



Tickets available for 5, 3, and 1 J.D. at the following places

- Down Town — Izzetich Stores
- Jabal Amman — Rainbow Supermarket / 1st Circle
- Al-Wahda Stores / 7th Circle
- Orthodox Club
- Royal Automobile Club/5th Circle
- Ricardo
- Safeway International
- Sublime
- Atta Ali
- Jabal Al-Hussein — Do Re Mi Music Center / Sukaina Circle
- Jabal Al-Weibdeh — University Bookstore
- General Union of Voluntary Societies
- Wadi Al-Seer — Al-Bader Pharmacy
- Sports City — Ismail Beauty Salon
- Sweflich — Istiklal Bookshop

All proceeds will go to Voluntary Social Services.

BREAST v BOTTLE

In the developing world, breast-fed babies grow better and are more likely to survive. But bottle-feeding is on the increase — putting millions of infants at risk. (UNICEF)

THE ADVANTAGES OF MOTHER'S MILK

BETTER NUTRITION
Breast-milk has all the proteins, vitamins and minerals a baby needs for the first few months of life. Even among malnourished mothers, studies show that breast-fed babies are twice as likely to achieve normal weight for age.

LESS INFECTION
Mother's milk also immunizes the infant against common ailments — reducing by as much as 50% the risk of diarrhoea and respiratory illness.

NATURAL CONTRACEPTION
Although not a reliable method, breast-feeding has a powerful contraceptive effect. In many countries, it is the most important factor in preventing another pregnancy in the first year after giving birth.

THE DANGERS OF THE BOTTLE

- LACK OF HYGIENE AND CLEAN WATER** — infants are exposed to infection via contaminated bottles, teats and baby food.
- ILLITERACY** — many mothers in poor communities cannot read the instructions on how much powder to use and how to make a safe feed.
- EXPENSE** — buying enough commercial baby-milk can take up to half a poor family's income.
- OVER-NUTRITION** — using less than the recommended amount of milk-powder can lead directly to malnutrition.
- HEAT** — most poor mothers have no way of keeping bottled milk cool and no convenient way of sterilising the equipment.

BREAST BEST IN WEST

Information about breast-milk's superiority has led to a change back to breast-feeding in the rich world

BREAST-FED FROM BIRTH TO THE 1ST YEAR:

1973	26%
1980	54%

BREAST-FED AT TWO MONTHS OF AGE IN SCANDINAVIA:

1970	35%
1980s	75%

A CODE TO PROTECT INFANTS

In 1981, the World Health Assembly adopted an "International Code of Marketing" to help stop the irresponsible promotion of breast-milk substitutes.

THE ACTION SO FAR:

- 33 Governments have banned all advertising of breast-milk substitutes to the public.
- 17 Countries are running mass media campaigns to promote the advantages of breast-milk.
- 18 Countries have brought in national "Codes" to regulate the marketing of powdered milk and 34 countries are now drafting legislation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation
Established 1975

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Facsimile: 661242

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Summit urgently needed

HOLDING an Arab summit in Morocco on May 23 as projected would be most timely if not overdue. With two bloodbaths occurring in the Arab heartlands, one in Lebanon and the other in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Arab World would be derelict in its national obligations and duties not to convene such a summit at this juncture. If there is ever an urgent need for the Arab leaders to meet with a view to resolving the pressing issues and conflicts confronting the Arab peoples and governments it is now. It is common knowledge that there is now a deliberate escalation of Israeli oppression against Palestinians struggling for liberty and self-determination. The rise of Palestinian casualties of late is a living testimony of this Israeli aggressive strategy to silence the Palestinian struggle come what may. Likewise, in Lebanon, the guns of the protagonists have erupted once again during the 'Eid Al Fitr and this time with a vengeance unparalleled in recent events in that country. If such conflicts are not grave enough to warrant an Arab summit to deal with them one does not know what is.

Granted any such Arab summit does not possess a magic wand with which to settle the Palestinian and Lebanese crises; nevertheless an effort must be made by the Arab kings and heads of state to deliberate among themselves on how to stop the bleeding amidst the Arab World and how to start the real process for the resolution of such issues and any other issues or problem that faces the Arab Nation.

To begin with the six-member Arab League Ministerial Committee charged with the impossible mission of settling the Lebanese conflict needs to be beefed up by Arab determination at the highest level possible to put an end to the cycle of violence there. Everyone knows by now that the crisis in Lebanon is basically an inter-Lebanese problem and that once that dimension is resolved everything else will follow suit including the resolution of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. Equally relevant is the exercise of Arab political will to come to the rescue of the bleeding Palestinians who are well into the 18th month of their glorious uprising. There is Arab silence over what goes on daily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and this silence cannot be broken except with an Arab summit.

For all these reasons and many others, one looks forward to the next Arab summit with great deal of anticipation and anxiety.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily newspaper on Tuesday commented on statements by Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Arens in which he launched an attack on France in the wake of PLO leader's visit to Paris and his meetings with President Francois Mitterrand. The statements and threats by Israeli leaders to quell the intifada in the occupied Arab territories both display the rigid mentality of the Zionist leadership and its impotence to deal with the situation at hand or to learn lessons from past events, the paper noted. It said that this behaviour on the part of Israeli leaders indicates clearly that Zionism is going ahead with plans to undermine peace and keep the Middle East in a whirlpool of violence and instability. This situation calls on the international community to exercise pressure on the Zionist state to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland and calls for the major powers of the world to pool their efforts to end Israel's occupation of Palestinian land, the paper said. Indeed the United States should move ahead of all other world powers and take action to stop Israel's atrocities instead of trying to stop the PLO from being accepted as member of the World Health Organisation (WHO), said the paper. Should the Americans opt to join the European Community in exerting pressure on Israel to force it to change its position, the paper concluded, the chance for the establishment of a comprehensive peace would be far greater and brighter than ever before.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily attacks Iran's call on the PLO to kill Westerners as part of the Palestinian struggle for freedom. Mahmoud Rimawi says that the Iranian leaders have claimed in the past that they were serious in taking action towards liberating the holy places of Palestine and have been very active in propaganda campaigns to achieve that goal, but it soon turned out that the Iranians were working closely with the Zionists against the Palestinian people and cooperating with Israel in arms deals and other matters in open hostility towards the Arab World. Ten years have passed now since the mullahs came to power in Tehran and nothing has been achieved to help the Palestinians regain their legitimate rights, and all that we hear now is a call by the speaker of Iran's parliament on the Palestinians to turn terrorists in their bid to liberate their usurped territories, the writer points out. Rafsanjani has called on the Palestinians to commit murder against innocent people because he said they can be found around the world since it is not possible to kill Israelis, the writer adds. Rafsanjani seems to have lost his mind or forgotten that the Palestinian people have been the victims of terrorism and they are waging a legitimate war of liberation not an act of terrorism which is exercised by Iran and its leaders the writer points out. The Palestinians, the writer notes, recognise their real enemies and are not in need of Rafsanjani's mad advice to launch acts of terrorism and criminal actions.

Al Dustour daily said that the Palestinian intifada now enters its 18th month with no let up on the part of the Palestinian freedom fighters in their struggle to achieve independence. As the intifada escalates and gathers force the Israeli leaders seem to be involved in more and more internal differences and divisions while the state of Israel continues to witness world wide isolation, said the paper. It said that the past few days witnessed an intensive campaign by the Israeli troops to kill Palestinians and to commit crimes against the innocent women and children of Palestine for their continued struggle for freedom. This behaviour the paper noted, provides proof of the confusion that prevails Israel's political circles and causes the Israeli forces to remain bogged down in a futile conflict with the oppressed people under their rule.

By Sharouq Jallil

IN an interview for the American radio network, National Public Radio, on April 7, a Birzeit University lecturer, Azmi Bishara commented: "The My Lai massacre in Vietnam wasn't planned. A group of soldiers on a routine mission lost their minds, massacring a whole village. I wonder when and where the same thing will happen with an Israeli patrol in the occupied territories."

It is perhaps too early to say whether the events of Nahalin on April 13 have ushered in a new stage in the repression of the Palestinian uprising. At present it seems irrelevant and insensitive to discuss this, so profound is the trauma suffered by the villagers, and indeed the inhabitants of the rest of the occupied territories.

Thus, we are left fishing for the appropriate description. Is the killing of unarmed civilians by an army "an outrage" or "an atrocity"? How many people must die before it becomes "a massacre"? The facts remain that five people have died and over 50 have been

injured, eight of whom remain on the critical list. The villagers' accounts bring to mind Vietnam or El Salvador, in the randomness of the brutality perpetrated.

Nahalin is a village of 4,000 inhabitants, situated in the hills 10km south of Bethlehem. The residents depend principally on agriculture, olives and grapes being the main crops. In the early 1980s, Israel confiscated about 675 acres of land from the village.

The Israeli settlements of Givat'ot, Harbitar, Rost' Zurim and Daniel, established in the same period, surround Nahalin.

As reports began to emerge of the events of April 13, we made our way to Nahalin. Access to the village is by way of narrow dirt tracks. The first we tried was blocked by an Israeli army patrol. The second and third were closed with huge mounds of earth and rocks, constructed after the early morning events by the army. Nahalin was still under curfew. We turned to leave. One of the soldiers on guard remarked to us: "Why do you want to come to

this place. It's ugly and it's not Israel. Only one person died anyway."

When we arrived at Beit Jala hospital, the yard was thronged with people of Nahalin and surrounding villages. Faces showed deep shock, fatigue, and anger. Mahmud, a relative of one of the slain villagers gave us his version: "I was asleep. The sound of shooting woke me. I looked out and panicked when I saw soldiers firing indiscriminately into the crowd leaving the mosque. I was so frozen with terror. I couldn't think, except of staying exactly where I was."

The anger of the crowd burst in a volley of stones, smashing the windows of a passing Israeli bus. The air rang to the sound of gunfire as the driver jumped from the bus shooting into the air. Seconds later, a military jeep screeched to a halt outside the hospital and ten soldiers stormed into the yard, guns blazing. They vaulted the walls into the adjoining houses, arrested the first three men they laid their hands on, and left.

At Maqassed hospital in Jerusalem, crowds converged to give blood as news of the tragedy spread. Dr. Wahib Dajani of the casualty department said that ten casualties had reached the hospital. Other less serious cases were taken to Ramallah government hospital when Maqassed was full. Of the ten cases, one was dead on arrival, another 14-year-old boy had lost a kidney, and a third had had his stomach torn open by gunfire. Another young man, who later died, had been declared braindead. We saw him lying unconscious, eyes closed in a mess of swollen tissue, a bullet through his head. I realised the presence of a man just behind me. He took the curtain, crumpling it between his hands, buried his face in it and soaked it with his tears.

"They shot him in front of my eyes," he sobbed, his hand the shape of a pistol, pointing it at the side of his own head. He went on: "The army stopped us in our car as we were heading for the village to help with the wounded. They told us to get out. One of the

soldiers was right next to the car door. He took his pistol, held it to Walid's head and fired one bullet. I thought that was it. They were going to kill me. I don't know why they didn't."

Yusuf, a resident of Nahalin, told us, "At about two o'clock in the morning, about 20 Israeli army jeeps parked at the entrance to the village, and a crowd of soldiers and settlers walked into the village. At four o'clock people go to pray. We were surprised to see the soldiers. After five, we were leaving the mosque, and they just opened fire. People ran screaming in all directions, to their houses, to the fields, anywhere. Some were so gripped with terror, they ran out of their houses, and joined those fleeing to the hills and fields. Some of those who died were found later in the surrounding hills."

The mother of 14-year old Rabiha Abdul Rahman, shot in the back, told us: "My daughter was shocked to see what they were doing. She screamed, I saw her pick up a stone and throw it towards the soldiers, and turn to

run. They just shot her."

The Jerusalem Post report of the Nahalin atrocity Friday April 14 was accompanied by a brief history of the village. Quoting their reporter of March 30 1984, we learned that, in fact, "...Nahalin has a tradition of brigandage and murder". In addition, in May 1948, "...villagers from Nahalin were known to be among the Arabs who encircled the 35 (Jewish) students coming to the rescue of Kfar Etzion and murdered them all". Furthermore, "...The village was undoubtedly the origin of the killers of two Israelis" ...in the same year, 1954.

I read this item several times puzzling over the relevance of these details, and hoping to avoid the Jerusalem Post's conclusion (but failing to), that in fact, the residents of Nahalin had only got what they deserved.

Eighteen months ago, Azmi Bishara's comments would have been dismissed as outlandish. In the aftermath of Nahalin, they have a tragic potency — Middle East International, London.

Deng, China's peace-maker, to meet Gorbachev the reformer

By Guy Dinmore
Reuter

PEKING — Ten years ago China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping flew to Washington and warned of the threat of world war posed by the Soviet "polar bear."

Next week to Deng, 84 and close to retirement, will shake hands with Moscow's relatively youthful leader Mikhail Gorbachev in an historic reconciliation.

Their summit meeting, the first between the Communist giants since 1959, will end three decades of hostility and start an era of cautious cooperation as both countries struggle with political and economic reforms.

"Deng wants to be seen as China's peace-maker before he retires," a Chinese editor commented.

"He mended relations with the United States 10 years ago. Hong Kong's future is assured. For him, that leaves the Soviet Union and, of course, Taiwan," the editor added.

Gorbachev, 58, will be making his first visit to China. But Deng has known the Soviet Union since studying there in 1926 and has seen more than 60 years of relations with Moscow, good and bad, at first hand.

In 1956 Deng was in Moscow,

listening to Nikita Khrushchev denounce Josef Stalin's dictatorial rule. China had largely modelled itself on Stalin's policies in the early 1950s and the Soviet move contributed to a rapid deterioration of ties with China.

Rows over foreign policy and ideological issues ensued and Deng went to Moscow in 1963 to lead fence-mending talks. But these failed and six years later, fighting erupted across the Sino-Soviet border, which stretches 6,500 kilometres from the Pacific in the east to the Pamir mountains bordering Afghanistan in the west.

Soviet forces along the frontier were one of "three obstacles" which Deng long cited as blocking normal relations between China and the Soviet Union. The others were the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and Vietnam's presence in Cambodia.

The Soviet Union says it is now removing 200,000 troops from its Asian sector. Its army pulled out of Afghanistan in February and its ally Vietnam has promised to leave Cambodia by the end of September.

China has made it clear, however, that when Deng and Gorbachev shake hands in the Great Hall of the People on May 16, there will be no return to the

close anti-Western alliance of the 1950s. Neither will China again let Moscow dictate ideology.

"China's conditions are different than those in the Soviet Union and we cannot mechanically copy the measures or policies adopted by the Soviet Union," Premier Li Peng said in April.

China's reform-seeking enterprises want U.S. dollars, not rubles. Peasants and workers buy Japanese televisions. Only five per cent or so of China's trade, which totalled about \$100 billion in 1988, is with its Soviet neighbour. More than 60 per cent is with Japan, the United States and the Pacific region.

"Tensions in the Sino-Soviet relationship will undoubtedly remain," said a senior Western diplomat in Peking. "Both in foreign policy, where they will seek dominant influence in Asia, and in competition for Western trade and technology."

East European sources said tensions were apparent in the summit preparations.

On Cambodia, the key foreign issue, China and the Soviet Union have agreed to disagree over the form of government in Phnom Penh after Vietnamese troops withdraw, the sources said. A summit communique will

set out their respective positions. The Vietnamese entered Cambodia at the end of 1978 to oust the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge.

Diplomats in Moscow and Peking say bilateral relations will dominate the summit. The two sides are expected to issue a joint declaration, but not a treaty, agreeing to base future relations on equality and non-interference in each other's affairs.

The East European sources said envoys failed to agree on disputed sections of the Sino-Soviet western border in a week of talks last month.

"These issues need to be settled at the highest level. Probably only Deng and Gorbachev can do that," a Western diplomat commented.

"This could be Deng's swansong. It is time for him to retire," the diplomat added. Deng holds the powerful post of chairman of the party's central military commission.

Gorbachev is due to arrive in Peking on May 15 to be greeted by President Yang Shangkun. East European sources say he will meet Deng, party leader Zhao Ziyang and Premier Li Peng the next day. Gorbachev will end his four-day visit to China with a trip to Shanghai.

Rafsanjani dons radical cloak in pursuit of power

By Eric Hall
Reuter

DUBAI — The man tipped as Iran's next leader is now riding the wave of popular Islamic extremism to secure his political credentials at home but Western and Iranian analysts warn of dangers from the repercussions abroad.

Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani shocked Western and Arab opinion when he urged Palestinians on Friday to kill five Westerners for every Palestinian shot dead by Israeli troops in the uprising in the occupied territories.

Analysts said his call for violence was not really directed abroad but was part of his campaign to win supreme executive power by wholeheartedly embracing the radical Islamic idealism of spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"The danger is that even if Rafsanjani meant it for internal consumption, outside extremist groups could take it literally," said a European diplomat in the Gulf.

Rafsanjani, speaker of parliament and acting commander of the armed forces, is widely expected to be elected president in August with enhanced powers. He received the endorsement on Sunday of President Ali Khamenei whose term is about to expire.

Iranian analysts said Rafsanjani's threats had to be gauged in the light of the overwhelming authority of 86-year-old Khomeini.

"While Khomeini lives, no one politician, however powerful, can go against his will," said one Gulf-based analyst.

Khomeini set a new tone for Iran's leaders in February when he ordered Muslims to kill British author Salman Rushdie for blasphemy against Islam in his book "The Satanic Verses."

Analysts said he feared that the ideals of his 1979 Islamic revolution were being lost as Iran started opening its doors to West-

ern business, money and technology to reconstruct its economy after the eight-year war with Iraq.

Even after Khomeini began his assault on growing liberalism, Rafsanjani tried to persuade him of a need for urgent action to tackle inflation and other economic problems facing Iran's 50 million people.

But Khomeini set his seal on events at the end of March by removing his designated successor, Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, who had said there was a big gap between Islamic ideals and reality. No new heir has been appointed.

Rafsanjani's speech on Friday showed he was now championing the new hardline trend. It also reflected the leadership's recognition that external threats take people's minds off domestic problems. Western diplomats said.

"They said it was basically a followup to Tehran's statements last month that the United States, helped by West Germany, had been running a huge spy network in Iran."

"Definitely, you will see this policy continuing. The leaders need to keep people united," said one Iranian analyst.

But diplomats warned that Iranian threats could harm fragile international peace negotiations over a Palestinian homeland in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) described Rafsanjani's call as "poisoned advice to the Palestinian people to commit international terrorism against innocent people."

The United States condemned Iran and Britain is trying to organise a unified European Community (EC) response. But most Western nations appear to agree that internal pressures are at work and see no need for an aggressive response.

"I would not have thought any reaction is necessary while words only are being spoken," said the European diplomat.

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Able to survive in the harshest environment, the Aborigines of Australia are fond of long worms that live in the trunks of mangrove trees; the worms taste like seafood and are rich in protein.



Australian Aborigine Maureen Watson tells her 14 grandchildren, including blue-eyed Marinda, about her people's traditions and their life since "the first sunrise."



What's next? ...This teenager poised between two worlds seems to be asking the question. (WNL)

Daughters of the dream

By Odile Botti

SYDNEY — Kitty does not bother to wave away the flies; feet apart, she scans the desert from this small hill of red sand. We are in the heart of Australia, a relentless desert.

Kitty comes from nearby Alice Springs. About once a week she goes hunting for good in the desert with other women from her tribe, as their ancestors did 40,000 years ago. In the bush, Kitty comes alive. Sure-footed and alert, she has the gait of the hunter. Youth flows back to her tired frame. Can this desolate landscape of sparse bushes and arid soil bring anyone happiness? Possibly. To Kitty the aborigine, it bears hidden trails leading way back to the time when her ancestors witnessed creation, in the days of *The Dream* as it is called in Aborigine's mythology.

Since the first sunrise, the legend says, her tribe has trekked across the desert, in harmony with one of the harshest environments on earth. They moved in harmony with the rhythms of the land, each life tightly woven into an all-encompassing whole.

As other women arrive, small fires are lit, and Kitty goes hunting with a friend; they probe holes in the ground for big lizards that will be grilled.

Curious, I asked: "How long does it take to cook?" Pitying looks are the only answer I receive. My notion of time and of its importance has no bearing here. The Aborigines recognise only the present moment and see it as melded with the past and the traditions established in the *Dream*.

Kitty, Daisy and their friends feel no need to break new ground; to live, find water and food, they say, all they had to do was follow the guidelines of the *Dream*, when their ancestors

established a sacred dialogue with the earth and found means of survival.

An older woman named Lucy explains that she sees more clearly since trachoma made her blind. She has had to make up new expressions to describe elements of the life introduced by white settlers two centuries ago. The sheep she calls "clouds that walk," but she has no words for guns, jail, money, alcohol.

The past two centuries were more of a nightmare than a dream for the Aborigines. They and the settlers were worlds apart, and the settlers had guns. It was the end of the Aborigines' peaceful existence; few survived the onslaught. Many half-blood children were born, and a law stipulated that they had to be raised in orphanages, away from the influence of their mothers' tribes.

Finally in 1967 the Aborigines who remained — about 150,000 — received the Australian citizenship and full civil rights. But the gap between their world and that of modern Australia is still there. Alcohol has become a crutch that destroys not only individuals but also the family as a unit and the social fabric. Men seem especially vulnerable: there are few jobs, and often they find it impossible to adapt. They end up on the dole, and in the bars.

Aborigine women had to request from the government that part of their husbands' unemployment benefits be given directly to them and their children so they could survive.

The complexity of the Aborigines' traditional world is just beginning to emerge, thanks partly to Australian anthropologist Diane Bell who has showed, for example, that sexism in the Aborigine culture did not mean oppression for the women but only separate duties and responsi-

bilities. Through hunting and gathering, women provided 60 to 80 per cent of the food; there was also a council of older women whose advice was sought by the male council.

Marriages were arranged by the tribe sometimes before the children were born. Often the wife was much younger than her husband. Polygamy was widely practised. A few decades ago in Bathurst Island in the north, young girls given fiances they disliked "escaped" thanks to a local bishop: the elders say that he married 150 of them to save them. Of course the marriages were fake, but the girls received an education and then were able to marry a man they chose.

Bathurst Island belongs to an Aborigine tribe and is represented in the Australian parliament by a tribal chief, one of two Aborigines currently members of parliament.

Patricia O'Shane has said yes to integration, but like many Aborigines she wants to do it at her own pace; in a way, she belongs to a new type of Aborigine who want to adapt to the 20th century and want to succeed at what they do, not stay the underdogs of Australian society.

Patricia passed her exams, did political work while Labour Prime Minister Gough Whitlam was in power in the 1970s, and she is now the first Aborigine magistrate. To help people she organised a legal counsel service.

Despite her training she believes that legal reforms won't do much to promote better relations between Aborigines and Australians. What's needed is a new way of thinking, she says. "Education must be the top priority. Three generations of blacks will need to go through the schools before the blacks reach the whites' education level. (On the other hand)

the schools are just beginning to introduce courses that will enable all children to learn about their country before the settlers came.

Some Aborigines are already taking advantage of programmes launched by the government to help preserve their traditions. Daisy Morgan of Alice Springs, for example, has decided with other women to have a social centre built south of town near what used to be a sacred site and now serves as an army depot. This and similar projects to promote the advancement of the Aborigines cost \$510 million (Australian dollars) to the government in the fiscal year 1986/87.

Another enterprising woman from western Australia named Mavis used some government money to organise visits of Epolera, a small Aborigine community, where tourists can meet with cultural leaders and discover Aborigine traditions much more authentic than the tribal dances usually put on for tourists. It seems that Mavis' business is thriving. Also doing well is a Sydney radio station called "Radio Redfern" run by Aborigines.

Now that Australia has celebrated its bicentennial, Aborigine leaders would like the nation to recognise its other heritage. Says activist and storyteller Maureen Watson: "White Australia has not understood yet that it would be much richer if it accepted the 40,000 years of history that we offer her. It does not listen to us, the elders. We are still ready to say 'Welcome. You want to share with us this land to which we belong, learn its laws, raise your children with ours? Welcome.' We, Aborigines, were born here with the first sunrise; we will still be here to see the last glow of sunset."

Powdered cheese, feathers, giant popcorn and other oil spill solutions

By Steve Baker
The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE — One man wanted to sprinkle powdered cheese on the nation's worst oil spill in hopes it would make the oil congeal and easier to clean up.

Another proposed dropping feathers on the slick, either making the sludge easier to pick up or tarring and feathering Alaska's coast.

Ideas on how to clean up the 38.2 million liters of oil spilled in Prince William Sound began pouring in before the Exxon Valdez tanker accident was 24 hours old.

A Japanese company sent a box of equipment. Problem was the directions also were in Japanese.

It is a challenge trying to figure out which companies are simply trying to unload a product that won't work and which have an answer to Alaska's grave environmental problems, said Jeff Mach, coordinator for the Alaska department of environmental conservation.

"We've gotten hundreds of offers," Mach said. "Some of them come across as a little bit of salesmen and a little bit of a do-gooder."

Exxon, too, has been deluged with inventions.

"They range from the sublime to the ridiculous," said Exxon spokesman Dennis Stanczuk. "The one thing about all of them, though, is it's people trying to help."

Tens of thousands of towels have been sent to Valdez to help with the mop-up.

One of the most successful strategies has been to do what nature does to cleanse itself — shower the rocky beaches with water.

"This high-volume flushing of the beach... it's nature's way," said Erich Gundlach, a specialist in oil contamination of beaches and a consulting geologist for the state.

"They're speeding up the natural processes," Gundlach said. Most of the clean-up methods being used are established practices taken from past oil spills.

Alaska fishermen gave a twist to a tried-and-true method by sewing absorbent pads into the nets they normally use to catch herring, salmon and other fish in Alaska's seafood-rich waters.

Most products presented to state biologists and environmentalists are turned over to the coast guard, which sends them to the service's research centre in Connecticut to be evaluated.

"It's easy to test your product in a bathtub," Mach said. "They want to test it in a real field situation."



Art Ceca of California brought a drum of sanifoin, a product made in South Carolina. Ceca's problem was getting anyone to stop long enough to arrange a test of product.

Approval

"It's a real catch-22," Ceca said. "If you go to one agency, they'll say you've got to have the other's approval first. Everybody uses everybody else as a scapegoat for not using the product."

Ceca described his foam as 96 per cent air, 3 per cent water and 1 per cent urea formaldehyde. He said it causes a bacterial reaction instead of a chemical reaction — making it safe for the environment.

"You can just spray it on, and over an extended period of time the oil will be eaten away. It takes a while. A couple, three years," he said.

Spotting oil sheens has been a problem, Ceca noted. "Once they threw this on it, it wouldn't be a problem," he said. "It would look like giant popcorn."

Some oil spill solutions are too secret even to discuss, as Mach found out when a group from Hawaii called offering a product, but refused to say what was in it.

Cleanup officials dare not re-

ject out of hand the well-meaning suggestions lest they overlook a possible solution.

The state was similarly besieged with ideas from around the country in October when three California gray whales were trapped in ice near Barrow.

Two Minnesotans, who were given a polite brush-off when they offered their services, refused to take no for an answer. Rick Skluzacek and Greg Ferran loaded their equipment on an airliner and flew to Barrow at their own expense.

Their device, known as a "bubble," proved invaluable in keeping the whales' breathing holes ice-free and freeing the animals.

Gauguin — the rebel

This article is complimentary to yesterday's, *The dazzling Gauguin exhibition in Paris*.

By Nadine Gautier

PARIS — "I am a great artist and I know it. And it is because I am that, that I have endured so much suffering. In order to follow my path (...) I want to want," Paul Gauguin declared in his correspondence.

Gauguin must indeed have "wanted," in his revolt to abandon his wife and children and go half way around the world to carry out his work.

In reality, his flight was more nuanced, although it seemed inevitable. He was a modest bank clerk, a Sunday painter and a diligent student of Pissarro. They were both to paint apple-trees in blossom, fields of wheat and a street in the snow.

It took an external event to make him take a decisive step and make up his mind to live from painting: the Stock Market crash in 1892. Gauguin was made redundant. He was 34 years old. He settled in Rouen with his family for a few months, before setting off for Copenhagen, where his wife's family lived.

the mercantile and bourgeois civilisation he could no longer bear. In Pont-Aven, he became the leader of the Pont-Aven School. He met other painters at the Gloanec boarding house where he stayed: Emile Bernard from whom Gauguin was to take up "cloisonnisme" which consists in surrounding flat, coloured areas with a strong outline and was inspired by Japanese prints.

With his painting "Vision after the Sermon", in 1888, Gauguin invented an art which turned its back on reality and announced abstraction with its blood-red prairie such as can only exist in a vision.

Van Gogh had him come to Arles. They tore each other apart. But an idea was born, that of creating a "workshop of the tropics" together, far away from everybody. On 8th June 1891, Gauguin set off for Papeete, but alone, to seek out his own sources, he who was an Inca by his mother. He set off in quest of wildness and exoticism.

Gauguin was fascinated by the

Gauguin was fascinated by the indolence of the women whose bodies exalted sensuality and animality, by the luxuriant vegetation and by Maori mythology and legends, and he quickly took on a Tahitian identity as shown in the titles he gave his paintings, such as "Manau Tupapau," a nude inspired by Manet's "Olympia." Bug Gauguin did not break with western tradition. He took a little personal museum with him: Postcards, reproductions of Egyptian murals, friezes from the Parthenon and paintings by Manet and Puvis de Chavannes.

In 1885, he returned to France to Pont-Aven in Brittany. "I am fond of Brittany," he said. "I can find wild, primitive elements there. When my clogs echo on the granite ground, I can hear the powerful, dull sound which I seek in painting."

That was his first farewell to

indolence of the women whose bodies exalted sensuality and animality, but the luxuriant vegetation and by Maori mythology and legends, and he quickly took on a Tahitian identity as shown in the titles he gave his paintings, such as "Manau Tupapau", a nude inspired by Manet's "Olympia."



A self portrait — Paul Gauguin

But Gauguin did not break with western tradition. He took a little personal museum with him: postcards, reproductions of Egyptian murals, friezes from the Parthenon and paintings by Manet and Puvis de Chavannes.

In 1893, he returned to France where he exhibited his paintings. The critics were lukewarm. Two years later, he set off again, this time even further, to Hiva-Oa in the Iles Marquises. He knew he

would not return. His daughter Aline, whom he loved very dearly, had died. He was ill with syphilis. In Hiva-Oa, he built a "Maison du Joui" (house of sexual pleasures) where he lived surrounded by Tahitian girls and objects he sculpted. That is where he painted the picture which seems to be his spiritual testament: "Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?"

He died in 1903, but he left a door open for the greatest painters of the beginning of the century, the painters of "Primitivism".

"You will always find nutritive milk in the primitive arts", he had written. In 1905, Matisse painted "Luxury, calmness and voluptuousness". In 1907, Picasso painted his "Démocrates d'Avignon". His cry had been heard.

French features

<p>Cinema</p> <p>CONCORD</p> <p>Tel: 677420</p> <p>CONAN THE DESTROYER</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema</p> <p>NUJOM</p> <p>Tel: 675571</p> <p>* POLICE ACCADEMY "5" * THE WITCHES OF EASTWICK</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 8:30, 10:55 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema</p> <p>PLAZA</p> <p>Tel: 677420</p> <p>PICK UP ARTIST</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>
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Pravda urges emergency economic programme and end to money flood

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The continuous printing of roubles to cover costs is doing as much harm to the Soviet economy as any state enemy, Pravda said Monday.

Calling for an emergency economic programme, the Communist Party daily likened the printing of money to attempts by Hitler and Napoleon to sabotage the economy by exporting counterfeit roubles.

The article by Pravda's economic editor, Dmitri Valovoi, complained that Moscow was simply printing roubles to meet expenses which were themselves inflated by counting the same production costs as much as 10 times.

"In their time Napoleon and Hitler sent in false money to undermine our economy. Isn't the money we print ourselves carrying out the same function?" Valovoi asked.

Actual production of food products and industrial goods per rouble in 1985 was two times less than in 1965 and four times less

than in the 1950s, he said. "Every year the rouble is worth less production in reality."

Valovoi urged the new Congress of People's deputies, which meets May 25, to devise an emergency economic programme based not simply on covering state expenditures but on meeting the population's basic demands for food, housing and medicine.

"Until we can meet the elementary demands of the population without importing, we should put everything else in the background, with the exception of sufficient defence," he said.

The article was one of several to appear in the Soviet media recently calling attention to the excess of paper money in circulation.

Last week a group of economists wrote in Moscow News that

the Soviet Union had printed so much paper money that it could buy all the goods in Western Europe if the Europeans would accept the rouble at the official rate.

Gromyko favours preservation of state, collective farms

Former Soviet foreign minister and president Andrei Gromyko said in another article that the Soviet Union's state and collective farms should not be dismantled in favour of private farming. Striking a conservative note, the retired senior official wrote in the weekly New Times that new forms of management should be pursued.

Many Soviet liberals have criticised the state and collective farms as inefficient and blamed them for the food shortages plaguing the country.

Gromyko also said he strongly believes in Gorbachev's reform programme, known as perestroika, but that it "should have a concrete content."

heavy page in the life of the peasants and the whole fatherland. But it has already been turned.

In calling for preservation of state and collective farms, Gromyko was siding with Yegor Ligachev, the conservative member of the ruling politburo in charge of agriculture.

In March, the Central Committee approved recommendations for leasing to be added to the state and collective farm system. Gorbachev had previously placed more emphasis on leasing than state and collective farms, but in speeches at the March meeting, said all these forms of management should be pursued.

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Gromyko also said he strongly believes in Gorbachev's reform programme, known as perestroika, but that it "should have a concrete content."

Reports show rising OPEC oil output

LONDON (R) — OPEC oil output rose in April faster than at any time since a glut last autumn to an average of 20.9 million barrels per day (b/d) for the month, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly (PIW) said Monday.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) earlier reported nearly the same volume of increases.

The industry newsletter said Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, and Kuwait accounted for virtually all of an increase in wellhead production of 700,000 b/d over the March figure.

Signs of rising output by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have in recent days helped take oil prices down from a three-year peak which they touched in April just after a gas explosion closed a quarter of British output.

New York crude futures briefly rose last month above \$25 a barrel, compared with around \$20 now.

PIW said that OPEC output, if averaged over the first three months of 1989, was still about two million b/d below where it was last autumn when prices fell to around \$12.

But it also said that on a definition of output used by OPEC itself — basing members' quotas on sales not wellhead output — OPEC was already above a group ceiling of 20 million b/d "that many members are eyeing for the second half of this year."

The current ceiling is set at 18.5 million, with new quotas for July onward to be fixed at what may prove to be a difficult meeting in Vienna on June 5.

"In fact, countries such as

Kuwait, Iran and Abu Dhabi are clearly staking their claims for higher quotas by turning the taps up now," PIW said.

PIW estimated Saudi Arabia's wellhead output (excluding its share from a neutral zone divided with Kuwait) at 4.8 million b/d but it saw this as "essentially precautionary."

The Saudis deny actually selling above their mandated OPEC quota of 4.5 million b/d. PIW said they wanted to rebuild stocks held in the Atlantic basin to be able to cope with disruptions.

They could also use the stocks to strengthen their position at the June 5 OPEC meeting.

More Iranian oil would hit Europe in late May, PIW said. It put Iran at 2.9 million b/d in April after 3.1 million in March.

It said Nigeria and Libya were cashing in on Atlantic basin demand for light, sweet crudes during the closure of the North Sea Brent pipeline system which cut off almost half a million b/d of British crude of this gasoline-rich variety.

Britain's May oil output may be lowest in 10 years

British North Sea oil output could drop to its lowest for a decade in May because of offshore accidents, allowing Norway into top spot in Western Europe's monthly production table for the first time since 1976.

"Average U.K. output in the month could slip below 1.5 million b/d for the first time since April 1979," said analyst Gareth Lewis-Davies at Woodmac, a brokerage which specialises in the study of North Sea oil developments.

Lewis-Davies said that if British output did fall under 1.5 million b/d in May, Norway would probably end up producing

more oil in the month than Britain for the first time since September 1976. Norway, Western Europe's number two oil producer, pumped a record 1.53 million b/d in March.

He said the drop in British output was temporary and largely due to the closure of the important Brent pipeline system on April 18 after a gas explosion.

It was pumping some 472,000 b/d, or a quarter of what Britain was producing, and the accident briefly last month sent New York crude oil futures prices above \$25 a barrel for the first time in three years.

Operators Shell Expro, a joint venture of Exxon Corp and the Anglo-Dutch Shell Group, now say May 26 is the most likely date for it to restart.

"It is a blip, something of a short-term nature," Lewis-Davies said of the slump in British output. "But we nevertheless felt it was of note."

Woodmac see production recovering gradually to 1.7 million b/d in June, assuming full Brent output by then. Routine maintenance will keep a lid on output over the summer but by September it saw production of 2.4 million.

Zimbabwe announces easier investment rules

HARARE (AP) — Zimbabwe unveiled a plan Monday to court Western investors with market-oriented incentives, but said the African nation would not abandon its socialist principles.

Finance Minister Bernard Chidzero said the state would not nationalise foreign investments. "We are not grabbers. We have an impeccable record for keeping our promises," the finance minister said.

Since the former British colony of Rhodesia became independent as avowedly Marxist-Leninist Zimbabwe in 1980, many foreign investors have been deterred by policies that pegged wages, salaries and prices and required state approval for almost all hirings and firings.

Although observers view the long-awaited policy as a sharp turn from past government positions, Chidzero said the plan does "not represent a change in a policy but an adaptation to a change in circumstances."

He added, "There is no inherent or absolute contradiction between socialism and market forces."

Included in the package are a one-stop state investment centre to expedite government approval of investment proposals, relaxation of prices and income regulations and guarantees on profits and dividends remittable abroad.

At independence in 1980, President Robert Mugabe vowed to turn a capitalist former colony into an egalitarian socialist state.

While he has introduced major social reforms including cheap



Bernard Chidzero

schooling and free health care, the economy remains largely in the hands of the 100,000 white minority that favours the free enterprise system.

Foreigners may hold 25 per cent of the share capital in new investments, up from 15 per cent, and in special cases that fill priority needs in local industry 100 per cent foreign ownership will be permitted, Chidzero said.

He said Zimbabwe was mainly seeking investors in industry and mining to increase economic growth and employment.

Depending on the type of investment, companies will be able to remit abroad 25 per cent, 50 per cent or, for an initial grace period, 100 per cent of net after tax profits.

The most notable investments since 1980, unemployment has soared, inflation remains high and shortages of basic commodities are widespread.

Debate on U.S. 'tied aid' heats up

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. lawmakers Monday criticised the administration of President George Bush for failing to recommend how to compete with Japan, France and other countries in promoting U.S. exports.

Criticism was focused on the use of "tied aid" — money lent by governments of industrial countries at rates subsidised by their taxpayers to encourage Third World countries to buy their goods.

"In 1987, the U.S. offered about \$200 million in tied aid, of which about \$65 million was actually spent," said representative Sam Gejdenson, chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy. It is part

of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives.

"By contrast, Japan offered more than \$3.4 billion of which about \$1.1 billion was actually provided. Japan is spending 17 times what the U.S. is spending on tied aid to support its exporters," he asserted.

France is spending 12 times the U.S. amount, he said. He estimated the loss to U.S. exporters at nearly \$3 billion worth of business a year.

"As a direct result of our unwillingness to even compete, 50,000 Americans are losing their jobs each year," he said.

The U.S. government's Export-Import Bank, which furnishes subsidised loans to help

U.S. exporters, was to have made a report with recommendations by Dec. 31, 1988, when former president Ronald Reagan was still in office. Its report was submitted on April 20 of this year, without recommendations.

The acting head of the bank said that foreign competitors are hurting American industry by increasingly using direct aid to sweeten business deals by their industries in the Third World.

William Ryan said American industry is experiencing up to \$800 million in lost sales due to such practices by some of the largest U.S. trading partners.

He declined to speculate on the actions, and refused to say what measures the Exim Bank, which helps U.S. companies sell abroad through making loans available to overseas buyers, would like to see put in place.

Seoul aims at 8% growth in GNP

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's top economic planner Tuesday brushed aside crisis fears and said Seoul could achieve a targeted eight per cent growth in 1989.

Deputy Premier Cho Soon told a cabinet meeting that strikes in the first four months of this year cost South Korea 2.63 trillion won (\$3.95 billion) in lost production.

"We estimate the disputes cut the economic growth rate (during the period) by 1.5 per cent," a government official quoted Cho as saying.

"But domestic-related indicators show a general upturn and this year's economic target of eight per cent could be achieved," Cho added.

Cho's report to the cabinet followed last week's emergency meeting of economic officials, arranged hastily after a dramatic export slowdown prompted fears of an economic crisis.

Exports grew only 7.7 per cent to \$18.8 billion in the first quarter of this year, compared with a growth rate of 28.4 per cent for the whole of 1988.

Government officials said

Cho's optimism stemmed from a recent rise in domestic consumption as well as government confidence it can contain labour strife.

Economists say labour relations may be a decisive factor for the future of the South Korean economy.

"Domestic demand for cars and electronic goods rose more than 40 per cent in the first four months of this year over the same period last year," one official said.

"If we have no more serious labour problems a real eight per cent growth in our country's gross national product (GNP) could be met without much difficulty," he added.

Tolerance is over
President Roh Tae-Woo, chairing the cabinet meeting, again rammed home the message that he would no longer tolerate illegal strikes. Roh last week threatened to take emergency measures if social turmoil continued.

"The time for tolerance and restraint is over," he said Tuesday.

Labour ministry officials said the number of stoppages and disputes had slumped since the presidential threat.

Deputy Premier Cho, who heads the economic planning board, said the government scaled down its balance of payments surplus projection for this year from an original \$9.5 billion to \$8 billion. It also revised downward its 1989 export target by about \$2 billion to \$68 billion.

"If the surplus is reduced to around \$8 billion while achieving an eight per cent GNP growth, this could help South Korea considerably in its trade negotiations with Washington," said Kim Chung-Soo, a senior economist at the Korea Development Institute

(KDI), a government think-tank. South Korea, which fears U.S. retaliation because of its large trade surplus, reported a \$14.2 billion balance of payments surplus and a 12.2 per cent GNP growth in 1988.

KDI's Kim said, however, South Korea faced inflationary threats because of skyrocketing land prices, double-digit wage rises and new big-spending habits by increasingly affluent citizens.

"If the government wants to meet its target of holding consumer price rises to five per cent this year, it may need to take artificial measures such as freezing prices in the public sector or lowering electricity prices," Kim said.

Shell to maintain S. Africa operations

CAPE TOWN (R) — The chairman of the South African subsidiary of oil giant Royal Dutch/Shell has said he regretted the decision of U.S. rival Mobil to quit the white-ruled republic. But John Kirore added that the Mobil decision to disinvest had not affected Shell's determination to continue its fight to maintain its South African operations. Royal Dutch/Shell's involvement in South Africa has stoked anti-apartheid protests in the Netherlands and some of its petrol stations in Western Europe have been attacked.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

OAPEC most likely to readmit Egypt

KUWAIT (R) — Egypt will probably be readmitted to the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Saturday, an official of the organisation said Tuesday. "Admission is almost certain" to be approved at a meeting of OAPEC oil ministers in Kuwait, OAPEC official Usameh Jamali told Reuters. Egypt was suspended from OAPEC, the Arab League and other pan-Arab organisations in 1979 for signing a peace treaty with Israel. The official said Egypt's readmission to the nine-member OAPEC required approval from two of founding members Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, plus three-quarters of the general membership. He said Iraq would propose Cairo's readmission at Saturday's meeting. OAPEC, which also includes Algeria, Bahrain, Qatar, Syria and the United Arab Emirates, was formed in 1968 to promote joint energy projects. Since 1987 Cairo has rejoined a number of pan-Arab organisations, including the Arab Satellite Communication Organisation last month.

Iran allocates \$32m to rebuild Dezful

NICOSIA (R) — The Iranian cabinet Monday allocated \$32 million for several development projects in Dezful, shattered by Iraqi air and missile attacks during the Gulf war. The Iranian News Agency said \$8 million in hard currency were set aside for buying equipment for two hospitals and piped water projects. Another 1.7 billion rials (\$24 million) in local currency would go to building 15 schools, five medical centres, a third bridge across the Karoon river and a large cattle farm. Dezful, 450 kilometres southwest of Tehran, was briefly threatened by advancing Iraqi troops in the first days of fighting in 1980. The war halted with a ceasefire last August.

Argentine austral plunges again

BUENOS AIRES (AP) — The austral continued its wide swings against the U.S. dollar Monday, plunging 25 per cent at one point before recovering slightly at the end of the trading day. When foreign exchange houses closed last Friday, Argentines could purchase dollar for 86 australs apiece. Midway through Monday, each dollar fetched 115 australs. By day's end, the difference narrowed to 107-1. With an eye to national elections in four days, Economy Minister Juan Carlos Pugliese said the buyers and sellers that have caused the fluctuations were committing "true acts of economic terrorism."

COMPUTER SALES MANAGER

As a result of expanding business activities to neighbouring countries, EMITAC, distributor of HEWLETT PACKARD Computer Equipment and Instrumentation, is now looking for a professional sales manager to manage its new operation in SANAA, YEMEN.

The right candidate should have extensive experience in the computer field and a proven record in marketing Hardware, Software and Total Solutions.

The position best suits enthusiastic personnel who would be able to respond to the market demands and can work with minimum supervision in achieving set targets.

The remuneration package would be commensurate with qualifications, experience and assessments.

Candidates should forward their full application with a recent photograph to:

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Emitac
P.O. Box 2711, Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

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Fully furnished apartment consisting of 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, dining room, big terrace, separate central heating, and separate garage for the car. Location: 2nd Circle - Jabal Amman.

For more information call: 641151 - Amman

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Three bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, kitchen, two bathrooms, separate central heating solar heater.

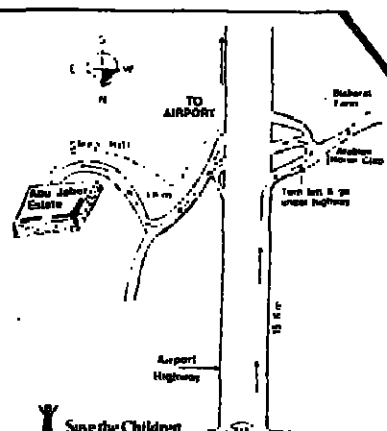
Location: Um Al Summaq
For information pls. call 824487 or 639043
Munther Abu Zinad.

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AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, May 9, 1989		Deutschemark	281.5	284.1
Central Bank official rates		Swiss franc	316.1	319.1
		French franc	83.4	84.2
		Japanese yen (for 100)	398.4	403.0
		Dutch guilder	249.8	252.0
		Swedish crown	83.3	84.0
		Italian lira (for 100)	38.6	39.0
		Belgian franc (for 10)	134.6	135.8
U.S. dollar	Buy	538.0	542.0	
Pound Sterling	Buy	894.0	903.7	

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

	One Sterling	1.6625/35	U.S. dollar
	One U.S. dollar	1.1860/70	Canadian dollar
		1.9135/42	Deutschemarks
		2.1575/85	Dutch guilders
		1.7045/55	Swiss francs
		40.03/06	Belgian francs
		6.4520/70	French francs
		1394/1395	Italian lire
		134.85/92	Japanese yen
		6.4640/90	Swedish crowns
		6.9100/50	Norwegian crowns
		7.4460/510	Danish crowns
		376.20/376.70	U.S. dollars

WORLD STOCK MARKET

By Reuters

SYDNEY — Falls across the board led the share market sharply lower by the close of floor trading, off 12.4 points at 1,500.3. Profit-taking was a factor in most sectors.

TOKYO — Share prices closed lower, snapping a string of seven straight rises. Recent gains in the dollar encouraged profit-taking and the Nikkei index lost 103.37 points to 34,031.87.

HONG KONG — Share prices closed lower after see-sawing throughout the day on moderate trading. The Hang Seng index shed 6.29 points to end at 3,262.25 after profit-taking.

SINGAPORE — Share prices closed marginally lower on profit-taking in active trading. The Straits Times industrial index shed 1.95 points to close at 1,280.57.

BOMBAY — Market holiday.

FRANKFURT — Prices fell on persistent rumours of an interest rates increase because of the mark's weakness against the dollar. The real-time 30-share DAX index dropped 15.85 to 1,366.22.

ZURICH — Shares were lower in quiet trading. Dealers said sentiment was depressed by higher Swiss interest rates and weakness on Wall Street.

PARIS — Prices were easier on fears of a rise in West German interest rates. The 50-share bourse indicator declined by 0.23 per cent.

LONDON — Prices held firm as the market digested news of a possible strike by British power station workers. At 1440 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 11.2 to 2,130.8.

NEW YORK — Early gains by blue chips were pared in a cautious market because of weakness in bond prices. The Dow was up one at 2,378.

Lendl sweats to avoid future guilt

NEW YORK (R) — As the Grand Slam season approaches, Ivan Lendl is sweating to avoid future guilt. Lendl cruised through five straight victories to win the 200th tournament of champions at Forest Hills, his fourth of 1989 and first of the year.

He leaves the West Side tennis center as well or better than any time in his career and is looking his clay court technique to go down with the French Open less than a month away.

"I don't think I've ever been in better shape," he said after his 6-1 final round victory Monday over unseeded Peruvian Jaime Yzaga.

"I'm moving well. I've been covering the court well. I really wasn't out of position too many times which is good at this early part of the clay court season."

Lendl said his victory here before he begins his campaign for a fourth French Open title on May 29 came at a perfect time.

"You need to win some before major tournaments and you need to lose some and I did both. Last week I lost (in the final at Tokyo to Stefan Edberg) and this week I won, so that just takes a lot of pressure off me going to Europe, right now to Hamburg."

"Had I lost here in the quarters I would feel I have to win Hamburg to be confident for the French. Now I don't."

While the tournament of champions victory further solidifies his position as world number one, Lendl says rankings are not on his mind.

"I care not as much as you might think about being number one. I care about winning Grand Slams," said Lendl, who won his seventh Grand Slam singles title at the Australian Open in January.

With rival Mats Wilander mired in a terrible slump, Lendl is still wary of the Swede who last year took his U.S. Open crown and briefly the world number one ranking.

"You never underestimate a guy like that, never ever. He may win a couple of matches and get a taste of it and he will be tough."

"The most important thing right now is to keep fit, maybe improve a little bit, play some matches... stay healthy and enjoy myself for next three weeks, have a good time... that way I should come in a good frame of mind for the French."

Lendl, who has won 77 Grand Prix singles championships, said even when he had trouble getting motivated for smaller tournaments, he never thought of taking a break from touring.

"I don't want to 10 or 15 years from now, when I'm sitting at home and watching television or playing golf, feel guilty that I didn't give it all my best and that I wasted some of my good years," he said.

"Many times I feel like 'Oh, I don't feel like going to the tournament, I don't feel like playing. I don't want to practise. I'd rather take a week off and go to the islands and lie on the beach and do nothing...'"

"But I will have plenty of time to do it later. Right now I need to do what I do best. I don't want to feel guilty 20 years from now."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF
1989 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

A TIME FOR GIVING

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 7 4
♥ 6 2
♦ 10 9 8 2
♣ 7 5

EAST
♠ J 2
♥ 10 8 4
♦ 7 6 3
♣ 10 8 3

SOUTH
♠ A K Q
♥ A Q 7 3
♦ K 7 4
♣ K J 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠

"May we take this opportunity of wishing all our readers a merry Christmas. It is a time for giving gifts. West was imbued with the generosity of the season, but declarer didn't appreciate his present."

"The auction was a matter of simple arithmetic. South's opening bid showed a minimum of 22 points and North, with an ace and a reasonable five-card suit, had an easy raise to game."

West made the normal lead of fourth-best from his longest and strongest suit, and East's ten lost to the jack. Declarer cashed the king of diamonds and West found an excellent defense—he jettisoned his queen! There was no way for declarer to come to nine tricks without the diamonds, and he could no longer establish the suit without letting East gain the lead with the jack to make the fatal play of a club through the king.

Note that West's play could not cost, only gain. It was highly unlikely that East held a fast entry. If declarer had the jack of diamonds, the contract would probably sail home, since the queen was going to drop on the next round anyway.

Had West woodenly played the five of diamonds under the king, declarer would have made his contract. On the next diamond lead the queen would appear, and declarer would permit West to hold the trick. Now there would be no way to get East on lead in time for a club through declarer. South would be able to win any return, and he would coast home with four diamond tricks, three spades and one each in hearts and clubs.

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Pineapple and walnuts??? Without my reading glasses I thought the recipe said 'pine tar and wallpaper!'"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ENFLO
UCLID
RUSLAW
CHETOL

WHAT THE YOUNG COUPLE GOT WHEN THEY WENT TO THE MARRIAGE COUNSELOR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "C" (Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: TONIC ALBUM KNOTTY SLEIGH
Answer: Why they call them "letters" at banks—MONEY ALWAYS "TALKS"

SPORTS IN BRIEF

F.A. Cup final replay set for June 8

LONDON (R) — A replay of the F.A. Cup final, if one is needed, will not take place for nearly three weeks because of the crowded soccer programme, the English Football Association said Tuesday. Traditionally a replay would have been staged on the Thursday following the May 20 final at Wembley between Liverpool and Everton but it has now been set for June 8. An F.A. spokesman said penalties would be used to decide the winners if the scores were still level after extra time in the replay. The delay has been caused by a congestion of fixtures facing Liverpool after several of their matches were postponed following the Hillsborough tragedy in which 95 of their fans were crushed to death. Several players from both teams will also be required for international matches immediately after the final.

Toshack signs for Real Madrid

MADRID (R) — Briton John Toshack took on one of European soccer's most daunting jobs Tuesday, signing to coach Real Madrid in a two-year contract reported to be worth more than one million dollars. The agreement ended weeks of speculation on who would replace Dutchman Leo Beenhakker, who leaves at the end of the season after three years with Spain's top club. A club spokesman said Toshack and Real president Ramon Mendoza signed the contract early Tuesday and Toshack would begin work in July. "He was the best among a series of options," the spokesman said. "What do we expect from him? The usual at Real, to win everything." He declined to comment on the terms of the agreement. Spanish newspapers said Toshack would be paid around 100 million pesetas (\$850,000) for the two-year contract. In addition, Real would pay his current club, Real Sociedad, some 30 million pesetas (\$260,000) compensation for the move. Toshack, a striker with Liverpool and Wales in his playing days, coached Swansea and Sporting Lisbon before moving in 1985 to Real Sociedad, where his contract was due to run until 1991.

Maradona threatens to leave Napoli

NAPLES (R) — Argentine star Diego Maradona is threatening to leave Napoli after a new row with the club, saying he has lost the support of chairman Corrado Ferlaino. "If even the chairman is against me then I can't stay (with the club). Next year I will leave. I am a bit tired... every Sunday there is a new mystery. I will tell Ferlaino I am leaving," the Argentine World Cup captain said in a television interview Monday night. Maradona signed a new contract with Napoli last year which would keep him with the southern club until 1993. "I could tell Naples that my time is finished. I can fight those outside (the club) but I cannot fight those inside as well. If Ferlaino wants he can send me away. It just means I will find a new side... I don't feel protected by the club at this time," Maradona was angered by press reports suggesting club officials believed he did not play against Bologna last Sunday because of differences with trainer Ottavio Bianchi.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1989

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Cycles change and thus bring us the varieties of life. Always be confident that what is here today, whether good or bad, will change in the future. Being in step with change is one key to success.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19): Maintain a sense of humor, avoid speculation and poorly thought out policy. Buy necessities, but avoid frivolous spending.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20): Fulfillment of a major dream draws closer as profit margins increase. Make lists and purchase necessary items for home projects.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21): Remember what happens when the cat is away. Siblings need close supervision. Do your fair share of the work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21): Make a fresh start on a tangled-up personal matter. Others will not keep a secret better than you. Contact older relatives.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21): An overactive sweet tooth and the midnight munchies frustrate the battle of the bulge. An emotional issue eases and may solve itself.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22): You could make a mountain out of a molehill over an issue that others deem unimportant. Let irritations pass.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22): You are exhilarated; thus, you want to break from normal routines. Try on "The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword

by Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS

1 Fuzz
5 Country events
10 Carpenter's tool
14 River to the Baltic
15 Masher
16 Marafino
17 Nominal leader
19 Consumer
20 Statue type
21 Lazarus or Bovary
22 Alaska city
23 Fine sprays
25 Acknowledged
27 Haste
31 Acorn's land
35 Banter
38 Raison d'
40 Kick over the traces
41 Alkie in a way
44 Secure a nautical rope
45 Cigar end
46 Valler
47 Wear away
48 Flowers
50 Vane dir.
52 Lure
56 Entranced
59 So long
63 Fool
65 On the briny
66 School VII
68 Flag feature
69 Boner
70 Cleopatra's maid
71 Cease
72 Lousy deposit
73 Penny

DOWN

1 Upper level
2 Dialect
3 Pole of the
4 Support
5 Change
6 Arthur of tennis
7 News bit
8 Enlarge
9 Type of auto
10 Puritan
11 Loo
12 Appear
13 Skin opening
14 Decays
16 Extraordinary abbr.
18 Monster
20 Volatile liquid
22 Muse of poetry
23 Depressions
24 Eben
25 Eccentric girl
26 To shelter
28 Agave
29 Nonpareil
30 Puritan
32 Advantage of a kind
42 Bread
43 Actor Will
46 Soft drink
51 Me Merman
52 Songs
54 - nous
55 Atlantic or Pacific
56 Impetuous
57 Movie dog
58 Ring out
60 Kin of atmo
61 Biblical weed
62 Fusses
64 Formerly once
67 Mother's title

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

OFFER AMMO SCAMS
ROBOT PAIR PARADE
BROADBENT BUREAU
SAIL REELS PORTLAND
BOULETARD DUES
ROADS POTIONS
FIREHOUSE FURNACE
REVEREND RAINFALLS
DAY DREAM CANNON
SYLVIA DEBET
ROPE REVERENDS
ARABY ARRAH ROS
STIRRED BRITANNIC
PHONE ALICE LING
DIEBES MERIE ETAT

IOC Vice-President questions 1987 World Championships Officials stifled tests — Pound

TORONTO (AP) — The International governing body of track and field either suppressed results or deliberately avoided drug tests at the 1987 World Championships where Ben Johnson set the current world record, a top Olympic official charged Monday.

In testimony before a federal inquiry into drug use in amateur sport, Richard Pound said complicity is common among international sport officials.

"There could either have been positive tests that were not acted upon by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, or there was a direction not to test for certain compounds," said Pound, a Montreal lawyer and a vice president of the International Olympic Committee.

Pound, who pleaded Johnson's case at last fall's Seoul Olympics after the sprinter tested positive for steroids and was stripped of his gold medal and world record, also criticised Jean Charest, saying the federal sports minister has no power to ban Johnson from future Olympic games.

He defended the sprinter, saying he believes Johnson was unaware the drugs he was using were banned.

Outside the hearing room, Pound said the IAAF should look into testing conducted on Johnson and others at Rome in 1987. Track and field, he said, is facing "a serious drug problem."

"Certain people involved in the sport have let the technicians in it run amok," he said.

The lawyer testified that IAAF officials in Rome substituted IOC testers with their own two weeks before Johnson ran the 100 metres in 9.83 seconds.

The Olympic officials had been appointed to restore credibility to the IAAF, which Pound said was "in serious danger of becoming a laughing stock" after testing at the 1983 championships in Helsinki turned up no drug users.

"My feeling is that at that meet, to come up with no positive tests, indicates that something is very wrong with the testing procedure," said Pound, who admitted his evidence of wrongdoing was "purely hearsay."

The 1987 meet yielded one positive test — "a huge difference over 1983," scoffed Pound, a swimmer at the 1960 Olympics in Rome.

Others have told the inquiry Johnson was on banned drugs for years before the Seoul Olympics, where the anabolic steroid stanozolol was found in his urine sample.

Besides losing the medal and the mark of 9.79, Johnson was banned for two years by the IAAF and its Canadian counterpart. IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch has said the sprinter would be welcome at the 1992 games in Barcelona.

Charest, however, has said Johnson will never compete for Canada again. The sprinter can appeal the lifetime ban in two years.

"I do not believe there is any law or policy on the part of the federal government to enable the minister to say what he has," Pound, 47, told the inquiry. "In my view, Sport Canada and the minister do not have jurisdiction to select athletes to Canadian teams."

Pound also said he believes Johnson, who has said he never knowingly took steroids.

Earlier, Pound detailed for inquiry lawyers how he prepared Johnson's case for presentation to the IOC's medical commission in Seoul.

The lawyer, who also served on the board that disqualified Johnson, said he didn't ask the sprinter if he had taken banned drugs because he was "better off not knowing."

He said he visited Johnson's track coach, the man who said Johnson's urine sample was the sprinter's urine, with the doping control lab on the race.

He testified the next day, he confirmed the sample was Johnson's, which he said was "a matter of the room."

"I thought it was a matter of the room," he said, "but I didn't know it was the room."

(our) doctor was a mystery. Tests later showed no steroid in two of Johnson's urine samples. Pound added, "Johnson drank from tested."

Contentious offside leads to midnight Athens riots

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Irate soccer fans battled with police in the capital and nearby suburbs early Monday to protest a disputed referee's decision which cost their team the first division title.

Police said 50 persons were injured and over six arrests made in the violence that broke out at the end of the game Sunday night in which AEK of Athens defeated Olympiakos of Piraeus 1-0 to take an unbeatable lead with one round of play remaining.

Over 57,000 fans attended the game of the day which was also broadcast live over state-run Greek television.

Olympiakos fans smashed cars and clashed with police as they left the Olympic stadium located at an Athens suburb.

"The violence continued into the early hours. Many cars were damaged by the rampage," said a police official who asked not to be named.

Angels smash Tigers 9-2

NEW YORK (AP) — The California Angels scored nine runs in the fourth inning en route to a 9-2 victory Monday night over the Detroit Tigers.

The Angels have a five-game winning streak and are 20-11 on the season. Last year, they didn't win their 20th game until June 5.

In other American League games Monday night, it was Texas 13, New York 2; Minnesota 4, Boston 2; Oakland 6, Baltimore 1, and Toronto 10, Seattle 1.

Detroit's Doyle Alexander didn't allow a hit through the first three innings, but Wally Joyner started the fourth with a double and scored on a one-out single by Devon White.

Chili Davis singled and Lance Parrish walked to load the bases. Dante Bichette grounded to third, but Al Pedrique's throw home hit white in the back for an error, allowing White and Davis to score.

Jack Howell was intentionally walked to load the bases and Dick Schofield walked to force Parrish home. Brian Downing's triple cleared the bases and made it 7-0. Ramon Pena relieved and

Kirby Puckett ended an 0-for-15 slump with a run-scoring double and Shane Rawley scattered eight hits in 7 2-3 innings. Rawley ended a personal four-game losing streak with his first victory since his Minnesota debut April 6.

With just their third victory in 16 games, the Twins handed AL East leader Boston only its second loss in eight games. Minnesota also spoiled Mike Boddicker's 200th career start while providing manager Tom Kelly his 200th major-league victory.

Twins 4; Red Sox 2;

Blue Jays 10, Mariners 1.

Dave Stieb scattered six hits over eight innings and Tony Fernandez, Fred McGriff and Junior Felix drove in three runs apiece as Toronto snapped a three-game losing streak and ended Seattle's six-game winning streak. Loser Mike Dunny yielded six runs and six hits in 3 1-3 innings while walking six.

Fernandez started the scoring with a single in the first inning and McGriff's RBI groundout made it 2-0 in the third.

zabeth Smylie 6-1, 6-1; Italy's Barbara Romano fished Jana Popsilova of Czechoslovakia to win 6-3, 6-2; and Sandra Wasserman of Belgium beat France's Marie-Christine Damas 6-1, 6-6, 6-1.

Tsarbopolou, who was fished out of the pool of players who failed to qualify when Meier and Sylke Frankl of Germany withdrew Monday.

Langrova upsets Provis in 3 sets

ROME (AP) — Ninth-seeded Nicole Provis of Austria, the only other seed to play Monday, was upset by Petra Langrova of Czechoslovakia in the first round of the \$300,000 Italian Open women's tennis championship.

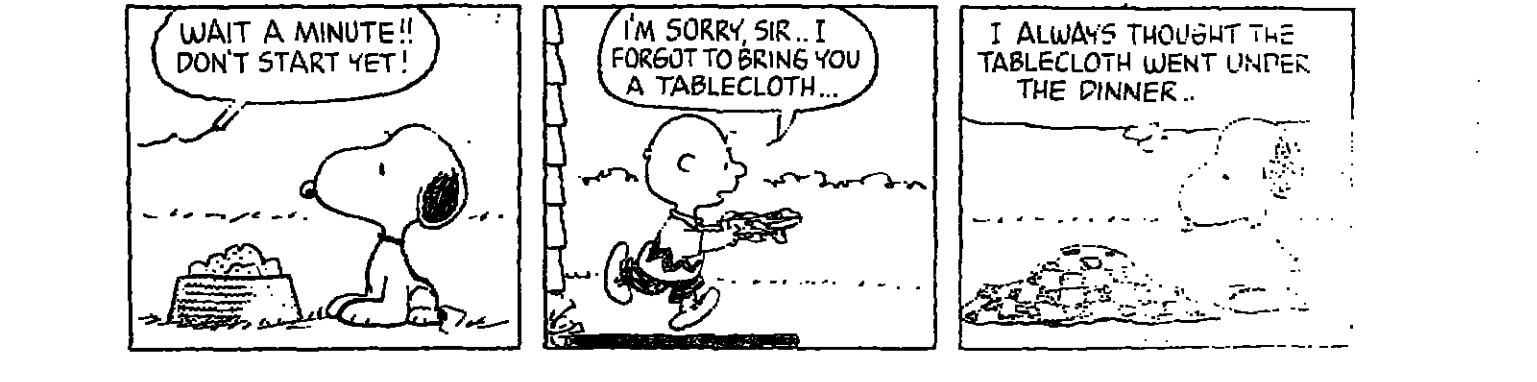
Langrova came back to beat Provis 6-7 (5-7); 6-3, 6-0.

Twelfth-seeded Barbara Paulus of Austria overcame a sour first set to defeat Olga Tsarbopolou of Greece 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

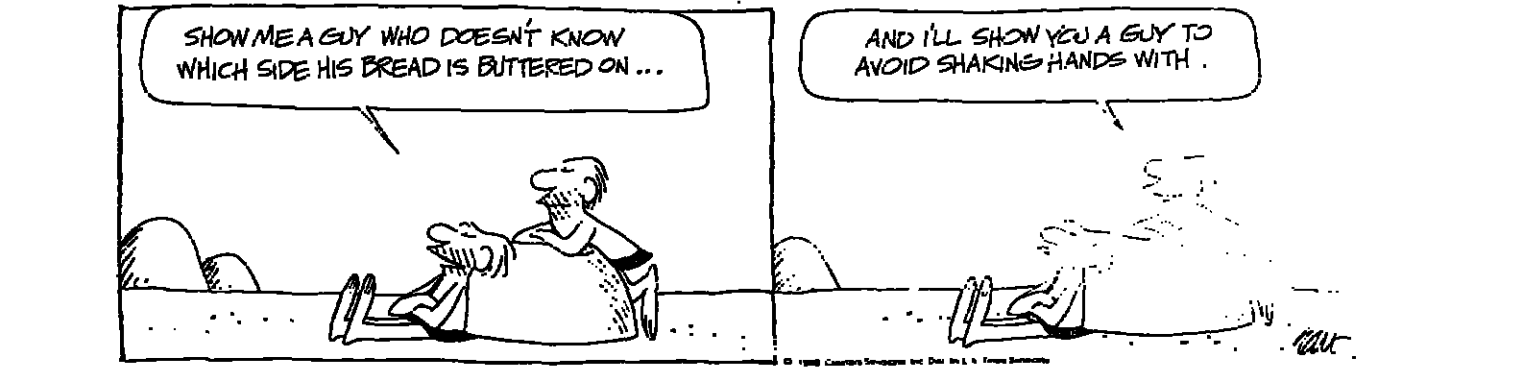
In other first round matches, Italy's Laura Lapi downed Mercedes Paz of Argentina 7-6 (7-4), 7-5; Celine Cohen of Switzerland beat Denisa Krajcovicova of Czechoslovakia 6-1, 6-3; and Amanda Coetzer of South Africa outduelled Eva Sviglerova of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 6-3.

Also, Elena Reinach of South Africa pounded Australia's Eli-

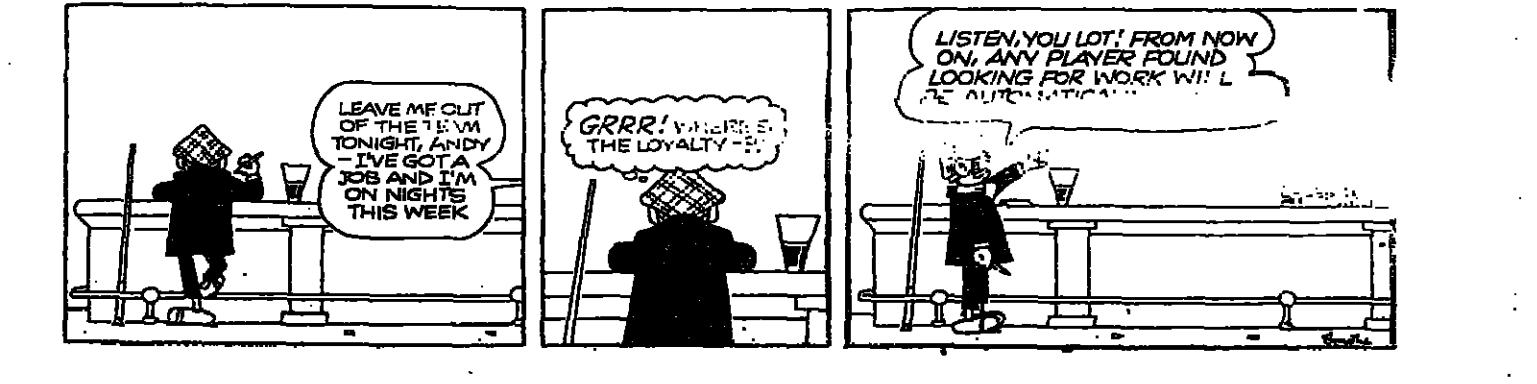
Peanuts



Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Guatemala coup foiled

GUATEMALA CITY — The Guatemala government said it had foiled an attempted coup Tuesday, after air force bombers buzzed the presidential palace and army troops surrounded police headquarters in the capital.

"The attempted coup has been brought under control," presidential spokesman Carlos Aldeu told a radio station.

He gave no further details, but a Reuters reporter said troops wearing blue handkerchiefs on their necks remained posted around the central police headquarters in the capital.

Air force bombers earlier buzzed the presidential palace and one of the country's main air force bases and residents reported troop movements at several military compounds.

President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, who took office in January 1986 after 16 years of harsh military rule, had warned in April that

extreme rightists were trying to topple his elected government. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States would look unfavourably upon any attempt to overthrow Guatemala's civilian government.

Military planes and helicopters flew around the home of the defence minister, Alejandro Gramajo. Troops marched beside tanks outside his house.

The movement of troops and tanks, apparently in coordination with the overflights of airplanes and helicopters, began at 6:30 a.m. (1130 GMT) in the city of about 1.8 million people, witnesses said.

By 8:30 a.m. (1330 GMT),

troops had returned to their barracks. Military planes and helicopters flying overhead had apparently returned to their bases. Morning rush-hour activity appeared normal.

There were no sounds of shooting. All radio and television stations interrupted their normal broadcasts to play military marches during the attempt, then returned to normal programming.

"There are extreme-right groups that are not happy with democracy," President Vinicio, who survived a military coup last May 11, said in a speech to the nation April 17.

Vinicio, of the Christian Democratic Party, did not identify these groups but said they were using violence and coup plots to undermine his rule.

A correspondent for the U.S. ABC television network in Guatemala City said soldiers also had surrounded the presidential

palace. There were reports that domestic flights had been grounded at Guatemala's international airport, which is also an air force base.

American businessman Thomas Dashazo, in a live interview from Guatemala City with the U.S. television network CNN, said earlier it appeared the "military had made a concerted effort to take over the government."

Guatemala's state-run Radio Nacional, which had been asking all radio stations to join in a nationwide broadcast, announced this was no longer necessary but gave no further explanations.

Guatemala, with a population of nearly 8.5 million, is the most populous of the Central American nations and the only one which is largely Indian in language and culture. The capital, Guatemala City, has a population of 1.5 million.

Ito wants to serve full term

TOKYO (R) — The man who is virtually certain to be Japan's next prime minister wants to serve a full two-year term instead of acting as a mere interim caretaker, aides to outgoing Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday.

Masayoshi Ito, a former foreign minister and elder of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), briefly acted as caretaker premier in 1980 when Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira died suddenly.

Ito has so far refused to take the premiership despite pleas from senior members of the party, citing poor health. But he is expected to be persuaded by the end of this week to take the job, aides said.

Aides to Takeshita said Ito's chronic diabetes was not the reason for his repeated refusals.

"Mr. Ito wants several things assured before he says yes," said a senior aide. "He wants to serve the full two-year term to clean up

politics, instead of being a caretaker for six months or so."

Current Premier Takeshita announced April 25 he was resigning over links to the Recruit scandal which has led to the resignation of three cabinet members and the arrests of 13 people.

Recruit, a property and telecommunications company, gave huge donations of money and unlisted shares to top politicians in exchange for business favours.

Ito is considered virtually the only ranking LDP leader untainted by the scandal.

He told reporters Tuesday he envisions a radical overhaul of the LDP. He wants to abolish the time-honoured faction system, which has created virtual parties within the LDP.

"It's no good just changing the outward appearance (of the party)," Kyodo news service quoted Ito as saying Tuesday. "We have to change the fundamental way of thinking — a revolution of ideas for the party."

Takeshita told reporters earlier this week that he would strive to clean up Japanese politics in his brief time remaining in office.

"But the people see him as totally inadequate to do this since he has admitted taking money from Recruit," a government official said.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives and the Nissan Motor Company, called Tuesday for a central political fund to which companies can donate to the LDP, replacing donations by individual firms.

Ishihara suggested that a national pool of political money would help curb influence-buying, local media reported.

Takeshita is to step down later this month when the national budget is rubber-stamped by the upper house of parliament.

Aides said earlier this week that Ito also wants former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to satisfy opposition demands and



Masayoshi Ito

testify to parliament on his role in the Recruit affair.

Nakasone has refused to testify on oath but agreed to answer questions.

Before taking the premiership, Ito also wants a free hand to make cabinet and top party appointments, aides said.

Japan seeks American 'lost' bomb explanation

TOKYO (AP) — Japan formally requested an explanation from the United States Tuesday about a 1965 accident in which a hydrogen bomb was lost in the Pacific Ocean near one of Japan's islands.

"This happened in international waters so we have no right to make a loud demand," said a senior Foreign Ministry official who declined to be named. "We are just asking the United States to give us an explanation."

The incident, which Japanese opposition politicians and citizens' groups are claiming was covered up by the U.S. government, occurred in 1965 when a hydrogen bomb aboard a U.S. carrier in international waters was lost in the Pacific.

The bomb was aboard an A-4 Skyhawk plane that fell off the Ticonderoga about 133 kilometres from the closest point of land, a small island in the Ryukyu chain of Japanese islands. The carrier was on its way from Vietnam to the Japanese port of Yokosuka.

The Japanese government does not know the present location and condition of the bomb, and there have been no discussions with the United States about how to deal with it, said another Foreign Ministry official Monday, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Japanese government officials said Monday the loss of the bomb was reported in a 1981 U.S.

Department of Defence listing of nuclear weapons accidents, but there was no indication that it occurred near inhabited islands. The report said only that the accident happened 800 kilometres from the Asian mainland.

The Japanese government is not aware of what measures the United States has taken concerning the bomb because the accident occurred in international waters, they added.

The report that the incident occurred near an inhabited island first surfaced in the May 15 edition of Newsweek magazine. The loss of the B-43 bomb, which had a force equivalent to up to one megaton of TNT, was kept secret at the time, Newsweek said, quoting a report by the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington.

The pilot was killed when the plane, carrying the bomb, accidentally rolled off the aircraft carrier, said the report, based on documents obtained under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Japan bans nuclear weapons and says U.S. ships or planes cannot bring nuclear arms into Japan without prior consultations with the government. The Japanese government says there have never been any such consultations.

The United States, meanwhile, refused to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons in specific locations.



Police parade through the southern South Korean city of Pusan with the coffin on one of the six policemen killed in a clash with university students last week.

Roh threatens tougher action

SEOUL (AP) — President Roh Tae-woo called Tuesday for a tougher crackdown on violent protests by radical groups after the government went through "a stage of self-restraint."

"The fate of the country hinges on whether law and order can be maintained," Roh told a special cabinet session that discussed measures to deal with violent anti-government protests.

Roh ordered cabinet ministers to use all the resources of the government and the security forces to clamp down on radical students, dissidents and workers who resort to violence.

Roh accused radical groups of plotting a revolution to overthrow South Korea's liberal democratic system.

"The government has gone through a period of self-restraint," he added.

Roh's warning came after six riot policemen were burned to death and 10 others critically injured in a clash with radical students in the southern city of Pusan last Wednesday. It was the worst political violence in South Korea in recent years.

The deaths brought a nationwide outcry against political violence. The government moved swiftly to crack down on radical groups and arrested several leaders.

Under mounting public pressure, a main radical student group, the National Council of Student Representatives, announced last week a new policy renouncing

violence. The group said it would not use firebombs if authorities ease controls on anti-government demonstrations.

The group's declaration of non-violence raised hopes that South Korea's often turbulent politics would enter a lull, at least for a while.

On Tuesday, about 6,600 students took part in peaceful anti-government demonstrations at 21 universities and colleges in Seoul and elsewhere, and no clashes were reported, police said.

At some schools, students destroyed hundreds of firebombs before anti-government rallies or campus marches to show sincerity in their non-violent intentions, police said.

U.S. 'back in space business'

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE (R) — A jubilant top U.S. space official declared the United States "back in the space exploration business" after Monday's return of the space shuttle Atlantis.

Soon after a smiling crew left the shuttle in the Mojave desert base after their four-day flight and hugged waiting officials.

Rear Admiral Richard Truly, a former astronaut and administrator-designate of the U.S. Space Agency, declared: "It is hard not to have a big grin on your face."

"The vehicle looks as clean as any I have seen after a space flight, back in the space exploration business," said Truly, nominated by President George Bush to be the next administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

The Atlantis crew launched the spacecraft Magellan on a 15-month voyage to take radar images of the planet Venus, the first of what a NASA official said would be 36 scientific space missions in the next five years. They will be launched by shuttles and by rockets.

Magellan was the first planetary probe launched by the United States since 1978 and the first from a shuttle. It is due to be followed by the launching of a spacecraft to Jupiter in October and the sending of a space telescope into orbit in December.

"The last four flights have all been delightfully boring. Everything is going well," Truly said in a reference to the Challenger disaster. The United States has launched four shuttle missions since an explosion destroyed Challenger and killed its crew of

seven Jan. 28, 1986.

Space officials studied the nose tyres of Atlantis after it landed on a concrete runway buffeted by cross winds of up to 33 kilometres an hour.

The tyres of the nose landing wheels were scuffed as shuttle commander David Warlick steered the 82-tonne shuttle along a concrete runway while being hit side on by the winds.

Truly said there were some tiny chips on the tiles which protect the shuttle when it enters Earth's atmosphere from space. But these could have been caused by rubber spurring up from the tyres, he said.

Atlantis, whose launch was delayed six days because of a faulty shuttle fuel pump, landed just 38 seconds late from its four-day, 2.7-million-kilometre flight.

Party sacks Kadar; Grosz under pressure

BUDAPEST (R) — Hungary's ruling communists have sacked former leader Janos Kadar

from his last party posts and called a special conference that could threaten his successor, Karoly Grosz, and cause a further reformist landslide.

News of his resignation to political oblivion came in a two-sentence report after a long closed session Monday of the party's 118-member central committee.

"On the basis of information received about Janos Kadar's state of health, the Central Committee... decided to relieve him of his post of party president and Central Committee member," the state news agency MTI said.

Kadar, installed after Soviet tanks put down the 1956 uprising, led Hungary till less than a year ago when he was replaced as general secretary and shunted into the powerless post of party

president. He was removed from the supreme Politburo but kept a place on the policymaking Central Committee.

Officials say Kadar, 77 this month, had slipped into physical and mental decline, exacerbated by major political changes unleashed when he and his old guard were ousted at a special party conference in May last year by Grosz and a string of reformers.

At a Central Committee meeting last month he is reported to have rambled uncontrollably about his responsibility for 76 minutes, ignoring attempts by Grosz to interrupt.

Even in a purely ceremonial role, he had become a political and personal embarrassment to a party reassessing its past and looking to a future of Western-style democracy.

Central Committee Secretary



Janos Kadar

Gyorgy Fejti said Monday's meeting had decided to convene another conference this year to discuss new statutes, personnel issues and strategy for multi-party elections, the first since 1947 and which are due by June 1990.

"The great speed of political restructuring and the changed role of the party... demand that the changes be legitimised," he told Hungarian television.

Killer pirates stalk Vietnamese 'boat people'

By Peter Eng
The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Thai fishermen have killed or left for dead hundreds of Vietnamese boat people in the last year in what Western officials call a reversal of recent progress against piracy in South-east Asian waters.

Survivors reaching Malaysia tell of scores of refugees at a time drowning in attacks in which the pirates ram Vietnamese boats, then use hammers and other objects to repel survivors trying to cling to the pirate vessels.

"The level of violence, the viciousness of attacks has gone up... even though the number of attacks has gone down," said a Western aid official, who demanded anonymity.

Thai government officials would not officially comment, but some dismissed the accounts by survivors as fabrications designed to win sympathy and quicker resettlement in the West. They also dismissed suggestions that government policy had encouraged the violence.

Figures compiled by the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) show at

least 28 people killed and 590 missing and presumed dead in 1988 and the first three months of this year.

Merciless killings

In addition, the UNHCR said Friday that seven pirates armed with shotguns and hammers killed three crew members and set fire to a boat carrying about 130 Vietnamese refugees off the Malaysian coast April 16. There was only one known survivor.

Two attacks in March left more than 100 people missing, according to survivors' accounts collected by the UNHCR.

On March 19, three boats manned by about 15 pirates robbed a vessel with 46 Vietnamese aboard. They abducted 10 women, then rammed the Vietnamese boat until it capsized. A passing vessel rescued the only known survivor.

On March 25, pirates abducted up to 30 women and children after looting a boat with 58 Vietnamese passengers. Armed with knives and metal objects, the pirates beat the other passengers and threw them overboard. A teenage

boy and an old man who floated to an oil rig were the only known survivors.

Pirates have attacked the Vietnamese in the Gulf of Thailand and the adjoining South China Sea since they began fleeing the communist takeover in April 1975.

In recent years, these attacks had been steadily decreasing with the strengthening of a Thai anti-piracy programme coordinated by the UNHCR and funded by Western nations, mostly the United States.

According to UNHCR figures, pirates attacked 17 per cent of the Vietnamese boats that landed on Asian shores in 1985. The attacks left 455 people dead or missing.

The proportion and violence of attacks fell the next two years. In 1987, pirates attacked eight per cent of the boats; 95 people were reported dead or missing.

The proportion of attacks fell to seven per cent in 1988, but the violence increased dramatically. In the 100 boats attacked, 28 people were reported killed and 478 missing, including 71 women who were abducted and not recovered. There were 74 rapes reported.

In the first three months of this year, at least 242 people were missing from attacks and up to 85 women were reported raped.

Some attacks are not reported because there are no survivors.

The number of potential victims has increased dramatically as nearly 44,000 Vietnamese landed in Asian countries in 1988, 14,000 more than in the previous year.

'Encouragement'

Virtually all the pirates, are Thais, and some Western officials say they were emboldened to greater violence by the official Thai government policy early last year of repelling boat people from Thai shores as a deterrent to others.

Aid officials said more than 100 people were killed in those pushoffs, some in ramming by Thai fishermen whom authorities had asked to help carry out the policy.

Thailand claimed in April 1988 it had restored asylum. But sources say authorities since then have sent thousands of Vietnamese away from Thai shores and directed them south

to Malaysia. They said at least one Vietnamese boat was attacked by pirates last year after Thai authorities drove it away.

"Clearly anyone that wants to engage in (piracy) has to feel it is easier to get away with it when the government is making the kinds of statements they are making about refugees," said Shephard Lowman, president of the U.S.-based voluntary group Refugees International.

Lowman said he was told that Thai authorities even used resources from the anti-piracy programme in last year's pushoffs.

Western officials said the Thai policy has prompted most boats leaving Vietnam to sail south to Malaysia instead of west to Thailand. They say that puts them in the traditional pirates' lair and beyond the patrols of the anti-piracy vessels. It also forces them to spend a much longer time at sea.

Western officials believe most assaults are not professional criminals but "pirates of opportunity" — fishermen who chance upon Vietnamese boats and see an easy plunder.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Papandreou ready to testify

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has offered to visit Britain to testify in a libel suit he brought against the U.S. magazine Time, his lawyer said Monday. "The prime minister said to me more than a month ago 'I'm prepared to come to England to testify' and he was clearly of the view... that this could occur very quickly," American lawyer Leonard Boudin told a news conference. Papandreou filed the libel suit several weeks ago over a Time cover story in its European edition in March, which reported on a \$200-million bank scandal in Greece.

Greek leftists claim bombing

ATHENS (R) — The extreme left-wing November 17 guerrilla group Tuesday claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against former Greek Public Order Minister George Petros. In a letter to the left-wing Athens newspaper Eleftherotypia the group said Petros had had a "mountain of luck" to escape Monday's attack, adding: "As the saying goes, a bad dog doesn't die easy." Police sources said the document was genuine.

Swede elected Council of Europe head

STRASBOURG, France (R) — Swedish conservative parliamentarian Anders Bjorck was elected president of the 23-nation Council of Europe Monday. Bjorck, 45, the youngest-ever president of the council, was backed by 101 members of the council's assembly, with 47 votes going to his only rival, Danish liberal Bjorn Elmqvist. Bjorck takes over from French Senator Louis Jung for a three-year term. He has been a member of the Swedish parliament since 1969.

Newspapers fined for 'Spycatcher' extracts

LONDON (R) — Three newspapers were fined Monday for publishing banned material from the book "Spycatcher" by former British intelligence officer Peter Wright. The high court found the Sunday Times, the Independent and the now-defunct News on Sunday guilty of contempt of court and fined them £50,000 (\$83,500) each. Sunday Times editor Andrew Neil said the paper would appeal to the House of Lords and to the European Court in Strasbourg.

Australian opposition ousts leaders

CANBERRA (R) — Australia's opposition coalition Liberal and National parties elected new leaders Tuesday to mount a major election challenge to the Labour government, party sources said. Andrew Peacock became Liberal Party leader after ousting John Howard by 44 votes to 27 in a no-confidence ballot among Liberal members of parliament, party sources said. In another no-confidence vote, Charles Blunt replaced Ian Sinclair as National Party leader, party sources said.

16 killed in Swedish crash

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sixteen people, including three parliamentarians, were killed Monday when a commuter plane crashed and exploded in flames while landing at a southeastern Swedish airport, government officials said. The Ministry for Transport and Communications said three members of Sweden's parliament were aboard the twin-engine Beechcraft-99 which crashed at Oskarshamn airport, killing all 14 passengers and two pilots. "Those confirmed dead are centre party parliamentarian Anna Woltin-Andersson, Social Democrat Hans Rosengren and Anders Andersson of the moderate party," a ministry spokeswoman said.

'Stealth' said to cost up to \$75 billion

WASHINGTON (R) — Congressman Les Aspin, chairman of the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, said Monday the B-2 Stealth bomber programme's cost might have risen to around \$75 billion, up \$17 billion in just two years.

Paraguay's new premier

ASUNCION — President Luis Alberto Sanchez was named prime minister Monday following the resignation of Armando Villanueva, who cited criticism of the government's anti-insurgency policies for his departure. Sanchez has "the prestige and knowledge... to unite us in two fundamental areas: the fight against subversion and to reactive the economy," President Alan Garcia said in making the appointment.

COLUMN

Britain to tag bailed offenders

LONDON (R) — Britain will experiment with the electronic tagging of offenders awaiting trial to reduce pressure on overcrowded remand prisons, the government said Monday. Pilot schemes, which will allow some accused to be given bail instead of remaining in custody, will begin in three areas of England including London later this year. The decision, announced by the Home Office, follows three days of rioting last week by scores of young prisoners at Risley remand prison against conditions and long delays in cases reaching trial. Offenders taking part in the tagging scheme will wear an ankle fitted with a radio transmitter sending regular signals to a receiver attached to their home telephone. It will enable a monitoring computer to establish whether they are complying with curfew orders. Home Office Minister John Patten said: "If it proves successful, electronic monitoring could provide a more humane technological cure for the ills of overcrowded remand prisons." Probation officers and prisoners' groups have criticised the involvement of private contractors in the operation of the scheme.

Soviet orchestra in harmony

FLORENCE, Italy (R) — An Italian theatre, forced to scrap a rare night with the Leningrad Philharmonic because customs men did not give the musicians their instruments, said Monday that the Soviet orchestra would play after all. A statement from Florence's municipal theatre said the performance, cancelled Saturday night while the instruments were held at Milan airport, had been rescheduled for May 14. Theatre sources said customs men had not been convinced of the declared value of the instruments but that the mix-up appeared to have been resolved.

Dad lured to Florida, robbed

FORT LAUDERDALE (AP) — A man who distributed a flier pleading for information about his missing teenage son was lured to town by a phony tipster and then robbed at gunpoint, the man said. Tom Lawson flew 2,776 kilometres from his home in Tulsa, Oklahoma, to southern Florida after a caller told him his 16-year-old son, Tom Jr., was at the "Fort Lauderdale boy's club." But instead of taking Lawson to his son Friday, the man robbed him. The father returned home a day later without his son, or his wallet, credit cards, watch and \$150 cash. "I feel stupid," Lawson, a 43-year-old marketing director, said by telephone from his home in Tulsa. "When someone calls and says 'I found your child,' your emotions take the lead over reason." Tom Lawson Jr. was living with his mother in Maryland when he ran away April 21. On April 30, Tom Jr. called her, saying he was in New Orleans and needed cash. The teen promised to call again in 30 minutes but never did. After learning from police in New Orleans that someone had seen a youth fitting his son's description at a bus station in Tallahassee, heading for Fort Lauderdale, Lawson Sr. sent a flier and photos of his son to Fort Lauderdale police. The flier, urging people to call Lawson collect if anyone had seen his son, was posted on a bulletin board in the lobby of the police station. Within hours, a caller contacted Lawson, saying he knew where his son was. When Lawson arrived at the agreed-on motel meeting place Friday, he was greeted by a man who took his money, watch and wallet and fled, he told police. "I feel very sad I didn't bring my child home," he said.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
	°C	°F	
AMSTERDAM	08	46	70 Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	21 Cloudy
BAHRAIN	25	77	31 Clear
BANGKOK	27	81	32 Clear
BUENOS AIRES	06	42	16 Clear
CAIRO	18	64	30 Clear
CHICAGO	04	10	17 Clear
COPENHAGEN	10	50	15 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	05	41	19 Clear
GENEVA	06	43	20 Clear
HONG KONG	36	79	26 Clear
ISTANBUL	07	45	15 Cloudy
LONDON	12	54	16 Clear
LOS ANGELES	14	59	28 Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	29 Clear
MECCA	25	77	41 Clear
MOSCOW	17	63	16 Cloudy
MONTREAL	04	38	10 Clear
MOSCOW	04	38	16 Clear
NEW DELHI	22	72	37 Clear
NEW YORK	06	43	11 Clear
PARIS	11	51	24 Clear
ROME	08	43	22 Clear
TOKYO	16	61	27 Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	15	59	33 Clear